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MR. LLOYD GEORGE PRODUCES PLAN TO AVERT COAL STRIKE

British Premier's Offer to Hasten the Coal Commission Report on Miners' Demands Accepted by Labor Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Coal Commission Bill passed the committee stage in the House of Commons yesterday, and was read a third time. For three hours and a half, Labor members contended for amendments in favor of the exclusion of the wages and hours question from the purview of the bill, and for the acceptance of nationalization of mines by the government, but without success, though they forced the House to divide.

T. Richards, William Adamson and W. Brace spoke for the opposition, and for the bigger part of the time, Mr. Edward Shortt for the government. There was little appearance of a compromise being arrived at on these questions which are so fraught with consequences for the public welfare, until Mr. Brace moved an amendment that an interim report should be rendered by the commission on the wages and hours question by March 12, instead of "as soon as practicable."

Unless, he contended, Labor members went to Wednesday's miners' conference with an overwhelming case for delaying the contemplated strike on March 15, they would stand discredited. J. H. Thomas also appealed to the government to strengthen the miners' leaders' hands. An official strike would be bad enough, he said, but an unofficial one could not be controlled. The decision of the "Triple Alliance," that no section should take action without consultation with the other sections, made the date asked for in the amendment all the more important.

Miners' Members Impressed

In reply, Mr. Lloyd George made a deep impression upon the miners' members by his offer to meet them halfway and fix the date of the interim report for March 20. This date, he indicated, he had arrived at only after consultation with Mr. Justice Sankey, chairman-elect of the commission. The report then would only be possible, however, if both the miners' and mine-owners' representatives were present at the sittings of the commission. The Premier's concession was well received, and Mr. Brace immediately withdrew the amendment. In acknowledging the fairness of the Prime Minister, Mr. Brace reminded the government that he and his colleagues were not clothed with plenary authority as to the action of the miners' conference, and he could not commit himself as to the decision, but the fact that the Premier had consulted Mr. Justice Sankey would have an important bearing, and indeed a far-reaching influence on the action of the delegates.

The House adjourned at 8:20, with a general feeling that the situation was less strained, and there was still a possibility of the threatened industrial crisis being averted.

Question on American Breweries

Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question yesterday, announced that there was no foundation for the press reports that the government had made diplomatic representations to the United States Government on behalf of the British investors who might suffer financial loss through the spread of prohibition in the United States. The British chargé d'affaires at Washington, however, had just reported that the United States Government has made no provision for compensating brewers for any loss incurred through the government action in prohibiting the manufacture of various liquors.

Miners Accept Premier's Offer

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The executive committee of the National Miners Federation today placed before the delegates to the miners' conference, which is to decide whether there shall be a strike on March 15, a recommendation that the offer of the government for a commission to inquire into the situation should be accepted, and that the date for the expiration of the strike notices should be postponed for five days, or until March 20. Mr. Justice Sankey, who will be chairman of the commission, has promised that the commission will make a report on the most important questions by March 20. The delegates representing the miners in South Wales moved an amendment in favor of adhering to the original date for the stoppage of work.

Prisoners Still in Germany

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(via Montreal)—Replies to a question in the House of Commons last night, Capt. Frederick E. Guest, for the government, said that the number of British officers and men officially classed as war prisoners, who had not yet been accounted for by the Germans, approximated 30,000, including imperial and colonial troops and the navy, but excluding the Indian troops.

MORE SUBMARINES YIELDED BY GERMANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Two German submarines, hitherto interned in Holland, left yesterday for England in accordance with the armistice stipulations.

"SOVIET TAINT" IN BAVARIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Purely Socialist Government Is Formed—Army to Be Raised—Assembly at Weimar Refuses Its Recognition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A semi-official Weimar message states that the Majority Socialists, trade unions, and the committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in Munich, are uniting to form a purely Socialist ministry. The program of unity provides, among other things, for the following:

The inclusion and recognition of the workmen's and soldiers' councils in the Bavarian constitution; These councils to enjoy immunity; Each minister to be assisted by a workmen's and soldiers' council, with an advisory voice;

The Diet to be convened again as soon as circumstances permit;

The establishment of a revolutionary defense corps, formed of members of the free trades, peasants' union, and the freely organized agricultural laborers;

The reestablishment of freedom of the press, which, however, must refrain until the return of orderly conditions, from doing anything which might disturb the national unity and thus promote civil war;

The addition of an information department to the Ministry for Public Worship, to advise the population regarding all questions concerning their life interests.

The Vorwärts states that the office of Premier and Foreign Secretary in this new ministry is to be taken by Professor Forster, the Roman Catholic educationalist, whose criticism of the Bismarckian system brought him into conflict with the former imperial authorities, and who has represented Bavaria in Berne since the revolution.

Meanwhile, the Munich Central Council announces the arrest of numerous bourgeois hostages as a guarantee against further attacks on the Socialist ministers, and the Bavarian deputies from Weimar, who hastened to Munich, were refused permission to cross the Bavarian frontier. Professor Quidde, who succeeded in doing so, being arrested.

So far, the National Assembly in Weimar has refused to recognize the new Bavarian Government with its marked soviet taint, and there are some indications of development of a fresh struggle throughout Germany between the forces of the regularly constituted authority, represented by the National Assembly, and those in favor of soviet rule.

The latter element, which now seems to have reasserted itself in Munich, still reigns supreme at present in the various centers throughout Germany, although government troops under the direction of Gustave Noske, Minister of Defense, have gained the upper hand in the coastal region and are making progress in the Westphalian coalfield. It is also noted that in the Berlin municipal elections, although the Majority Socialists still head the poll, the Independent Socialists secured a greater proportion of votes than they did at the elections for the National Assembly, or for the Prussian Diet.

In these circumstances, much apparently will depend upon whether Herr Scheidemann and his friends follow the example of their Bavarian colleagues in yielding to extreme pressure, or whether they will continue to cooperate with the more moderate bourgeois elements.

German National Defense Bill

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German National Assembly has passed the first and second reading of the bill for establishing a national defense.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—In the course of the debate at the German National Assembly at Weimar on the bill creating a Reichswehr national defense force, Gustav Noske, who is in charge of military affairs in the German Cabinet, said that the force would be chiefly used in protecting the frontiers, according to a Berlin dispatch received here.

"It would be criminal carelessness," he said, "not to protect our eastern frontier, which is menaced by the Bolsheviks." The strength of the Reichswehr would not, under the bill, be one third that of the old army.

Foreign countries, therefore, have no mistrust of the bill, which is intended merely to meet the most urgent needs of the Empire. It would be a lively imagination that could see in it the specter of militarism."

After the adoption of several amendments, the Defense Bill passed second reading. It will come up for third reading on Thursday.

Prisoners Still in Germany

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(via Montreal)—Replies to a question in the House of Commons last night, Capt. Frederick E. Guest, for the government, said that the number of British officers and men officially classed as war prisoners, who had not yet been accounted for by the Germans, approximated 30,000, including imperial and colonial troops and the navy, but excluding the Indian troops.

GERMAN REPUBLIC SHEEREST ILLUSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

Prof. George D. Herron Writes Also That Never at Any Time During the War Did World so Tremble in Balance as Now

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OMAHA, Nebraska (Wednesday)—Although there is no law in this State on the subject of compulsory vaccination, E. T. Manning, health commissioner here, declared recently, when protests were made against a ruling of his affecting the 900 children of the Mason School, that his department was exercising the "police power" of the municipality in enforcing the general vaccination.

This statement was made at a special meeting called by the president of the school in question, when protests were received by the Board of Education following the health commissioner's order that all of the children must submit to vaccination forthwith or give evidence of recent vaccination, the alternative for failure to observe the order to be enforced absence from school for 21 days.

At this meeting the health commissioner was himself present, and when it was shown that only one alleged case of smallpox had even been reported from the school, he declared that he considered that one case constituted an epidemic.

JAPAN RESTS ON SECRET PLEDGES

Contention Advanced Is That Agreements With China All Ante-dated War and Are Not Now Subject to Arbitrament

No Change in Germany

"First of all, I must say to you that the so-called German Republic is the sheerest imaginable illusion. No such thing exists or is likely to exist for a long time to come. The German Army threw down its arms, the moment the possibility of defeat was near, without fighting out the war; just as the German fleet surrendered without ever striking a blow. All this was exactly according to German character and was intended to hoodwink the world—and to some extent has succeeded.

The German Junkers and the industrial magnates, in order to save themselves from Bolshevism on one side and to compel the American and allied armies to protect them from Bolshevism, and finally and principally to prevent the development of any real democracy or republic in Germany, surrendered in the most cowardly and servile and treacherous fashion. But there has been absolutely no change in Germany, so far as the German mentality goes, or so far as the central purpose of Germany is concerned. The government of Ebert and Scheidemann differs not a particle in essence from the government of von Ludendorff or the Kaiser. The so-called republic is a mere masquerade of the Pan-Germans, the industrial magnates, the Junkers. It is an entirely military government and in no sense whatever a republic—in no sense whatever democratic, in no sense whatever representative, so far as its political technique counts. It is representative in the sense that it accords with the whole mentality of Germany.

Republic According to Plans

"Furthermore, this so-called republic is according to the transmuted plans of the Pan-Germans to conquer Europe. They will risk a Bolshevik Germany on the expectation that it will be a passing phase, and result in a counter-revolution upon the tide of which they will return secure than ever before. In the meantime, their agents are all over Europe, subsidizing every subversive movement and intriguing to create a Bolshevik Europe, under the further expectation that the result will be the turning of all Europe to Prussia as the one ark of social order wherein what is left of civilization can ride to safety.

"In addition to all this, all the reactionary forces are hard at work. The situation is much like that described by St. John in the Book of Revelation, where he tells how at the moment when it seemed that universal peace was at hand, Satan was again let loose for a season. The international financiers, the great investors, the ancient appetites, have unimaginable ways of shaping the forces that make the ultimate peace.

"Unless there is some great, unexpected, divine intervention—unless, as Isaiah would put it, "the Lord arise and lay bare his arm," we are in for a generation of such trouble as will make the war seem a comparatively pleasant overture.

"The two things in which there is hope are the visit of the President and the general attitude of the English people. It was providential that the President came, and the English people, in distinction from the English ruling class, is solidly with the President and will support him more wisely, more resolutely, than our people at home. This is one of the paradoxes of the situation!

"I wish I could write you differently and more optimistically, so far as the immediate future is concerned. Do not think I have grown tired and pessimistic. It is not this at all; it is that I am here in the psychical vortex of the present world-crisis, and I see what is happening. I have no doubt as to the ultimate issue of this crisis. We shall—as I am saying to all those who are nearest to me—we shall ascend into the heavenly society here upon the earth, at last; but because of our ancient institutions, which the process of the war does not seem to have caused us yet to shed, the way into this heavenly society may lead through abysses of hell first."

Mr. Lloyd George produces plan to avert coal strike

British Premier's offer to hasten the coal commission report on miners' demands accepted by labor party

"Soviet taint" in Bavarian cabinet

German national defense bill

Prisoners still in Germany

Business and Finance

Stock Market Quotations

Baldwin Locomotive's Annual Report

Review of the Wool Trade

Dividends Declared

Inventories Greatly Expanded

Port of Boston Foreign Trade Gains

American Writing Paper Company's Year

Charters Page

Editorials Page

General Page

Letters Page

News Page

Notes Page

Opinions Page

Political Page

Religious Page

Science Page

Society Page

Sports Page

Washington Page

World Page

World War Page

adherence did not involve the "surrender of American sovereignty."

It is now predicted that this will be the attitude taken by Henry Cabot Lodge, Senate minority leader, and also by Philander C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania. Both of these senators, it is understood, will direct their opposition against the alleged weakness of the document already presented to the world in the form of the proposed constitution, accepting the fundamental idea of the feasibility and practicability of a League of Nations that would, as they view it, safeguard national interests in the future and come within the scope of constitutional limitations.

Thus there is every reason to expect a rapprochement and something like an agreement on basic aims. Rather than embarrass the President, speeches devoted to constructive criticism will, it is expected, help to clarify the issues without prejudicing the main purpose.

President to Speak

President Wilson himself is expected to speak in New York prior to his departure for France, anticipating the big mass meeting at which Senators Borah, Reed and Thomas are scheduled to attack the League of Nations and to urge its rejection by the American people.

Senator Cummins admitted that there is some good in the proposed constitution, but some of its clauses are so conceived, he said, as "to degrade the spirit of our people," and would lead to a transfer of sovereignty, not only ultra vires under the Constitution, but which, if accomplished, would end in humiliation and disaster.

After the conclusion of Senator Cummins' speech, Robert L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, took the floor in support of the league. Calling the attention of his colleagues to the critical condition of Europe after the cataclysm of war, the Senator from Oklahoma urged the danger of exhibiting "an intemperate, or an unjust, or an ungenerous spirit in criticizing a document the importance of which to the preservation of the future liberty and happiness of mankind is so obvious." It is too much, he said, to expect a perfect document at the very outset, but, he added, "The doctrine of liberty, justice and humanity is triumphant, and has written its Magna Charta to last for all time."

Senator Cummins' View

Explaining the reason which would impel him to vote against the league if presented for ratification in its present form, Senator Cummins said:

"In order that there may be no doubt about my position, I desire to say that if I were compelled to vote upon the instrument as a whole as now proposed, I would unhesitatingly vote against it, because there are articles and parts of articles in the proposed treaty which are not only far beyond our authority to make, but which change the whole character of our government and overturn the institutions upon which we have so long depended for the safety of our people and the perpetuity of our independence. There are provisions in it which not only degrade the spirit of our people, but put it beyond the power of the republic to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and so fulfill the initial declaration of the Constitution of the United States."

Integrity Plank Assailed

Referring to the article which guarantees "territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league," Senator Cummins declared that this article is "the most destructive, unjust and reactionary" proposal which was ever submitted to patriotic and intelligent people.

"I predict," he said, "that when the citizens of the United States thoroughly grasp the meaning of the proposed agreement and fairly understand its inevitable consequences, it will be rejected in a storm of obloquy, the like of which has never been witnessed within the borders of the republic."

The proposal is to gridiron the earth with an inflexible territorial pattern. It would be just as reasonable that the constitution of the League of Nations should declare that neither man nor woman should pass from one sovereignty to another, as to declare that the boundaries of sovereignties should remain forever inviolate."

Senator Cummins called attention to Article 19, which provides for mandatory under the league, and which, he said, was "repugnant to good morals and to the civilization of the world."

Obstacles Pointed Out

"The league is authorized to issue a mandate requiring the United States to take possession and administer the affairs of Turkey," he declared, "with an indefinite territory both east and west of Constantinople. This mandate will command the United States to undertake the tutelage of the Turkish Empire until the people who live in this uncertain territory are able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world."

"To insist that we can take possession of the territory of any nation, with its millions of people, simply to act as the tutor of these people and to police the country, solely to make the inhabitants better men and women, is the wildest fancy which ever entered the human mind."

Senator Cummins concluded with a declaration that the proposed league, with such a constitution, would not promote peace, but would be a constant invitation to war. "A polyglot and incoherent power imposed upon this mass of conflicting and irreconcilable aspirations will do more to plunge all mankind into continual strife than any plan that can be conceived," he insisted.

Senator Owen urged that the day of isolation is over, and that the United States must face and fulfill its responsibilities in the world arena,

There are only two alternatives, he asserted: either to withdraw the American delegates and leave the world in turmoil, with the Bolsheviks in control, or to "adopt the way of order out of chaos."

Safeguard of Peace

"The proposed League of Nations," he said, "is wise and sound and just in its fundamental principles. It represents the aspiration of the peoples of the world to safeguard the peace of mankind."

"The people of Europe and the people of the world owe to America a debt which can never be paid, and America must not depart from her high standards of human service. The time is at hand to establish the conditions which will verify the prophecy of a thousand years of peace. The time has come when there shall be established upon the earth the great principles of liberty, of justice, of humanity, and America should take the leading part in that constructive work."

"I am one of those who strongly advised the President of the United States to go to Europe in order that the ideals of America might be presented to the European statesmen, whom I knew were embarrassed because of their long and painful experience with militarism. I knew that they could not help thinking in terms of strategic boundaries, in terms of battalions, in terms of armaments, and I rejoiced that our President was able to favorably influence European opinion, so that we now have laid before us the preliminary formulation of a plan which, when perfected, will effect and maintain forever the peace of the world. Let America take her place in the front rank in this forever glorious enterprise."

NON-PARTISAN LAWS FOR NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Legislation sponsored by the Non-Partisan League, providing for state owned industrial enterprises, became operative in North Dakota on Wednesday after Governor Frazier had signed a group of bills.

The bills provide for an industrial commission for control and operation of industries; a state bank to finance industries; construction of homes on a building and loan association basis, and three bond issues totaling \$17,000,000 to carry out the industrial program.

EDITOR IS FOUND GUILTY OF SEDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—W. F. Dunn of Butte was found guilty on Monday night of sedition. The jury fixed his punishment at a fine of \$500. Dunn challenged the authority of the State Council of Defense during the war, in the Butte Bulletin, of which he was editorial writer. The trial began last Tuesday. Leo Daly and R. B. Smith, also of the Bulletin, are to be tried soon on the same charge.

CALIFORNIANS GIVEN TRACTOR TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Fifteen hundred Californians are being trained in the use of farm tractors, at an expense to the State of less than \$10 a pupil. This course of public instruction was introduced as a war measure only a few weeks before the signing of the armistice. So popular did it immediately become among agriculturists that the plan is being carried on regardless of the prospect of peace, for California factories are turning out machines much more rapidly, in response to the farmers' demands, than operators can be provided. Three schools on wheels are traveling about the State.

GERMANS IN POSE

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—German troops defending the Posen front against the Poles at Birnbaum have addressed a communication to a national assemblyman, Herr Ohler, protesting against an official order to vacate the territory held by them, in accordance with the conditions laid down by Marshal Foch, in which a line of demarcation between the Germans and Poles was defined. The communication declares:

"We propose to remain in the positions held by us so long as we have a cartridge left, and so long as a spark of fire remains no Pole will succeed in invading our lines. The path to the point designated by Marshal Foch will lead over the dead bodies of thousands of German men. If Marshal Foch is determined to force matters to the uttermost extreme, he will find us ready. We will open the gates to Bolshevism which will overflow Europe."

In a supplementary communication, the officers of the corps at Birnbaum declare that it is considered a matter of honor "to hold the present position to the last breath."

TROOPS ARRIVE FROM BREST

NEW YORK, New York—Bringing 4729 soldiers, the transport President Grant arrived on Wednesday from Brest. The principal units aboard were the headquarters company of the one hundred eighty-fourth infantry, the supply company, and company K of the one hundred sixty-second infantry and the one hundred forty-fourth infantry, complete. The ranking officer aboard was Brig.-Gen. Albert H. Blanding of the one hundred eighty-fourth infantry brigade.

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The majority report of the Judiciary Committee, favoring the passage of the act granting to women the right to vote for presidential electors, was accepted in the State Senate on Wednesday by a vote of 25 to 6. The measure was assigned for a second reading today.

NOTES ON JAPANESE LOANS PUBLISHED

Agreements Regarding Financing of New Railroads by Japan in China Are Revealed to the Paris Conference

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Associated Press)—Japanese financiers obtained the privilege of making loans to China for the building of hundreds of miles of railways in Mongolia, Manchuria, and China proper, and Japan received the right to participate in the operation of the railways already constructed in Shantung Province, under notes exchanged by Japan and China on Sept. 24, 1918.

These notes, which are now before the Peace Conference, supplement the treaty and notes of May 25, 1915, between Japan and China, in which the Chinese Government engaged to recognize all agreements between the Japanese and Germans respecting the disposition of German rights and interests in Shantung Province.

Baron Goto, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Tsung-Hsiang Chang, Chinese Minister to Japan, signed the three sets of notes exchanged on Sept. 24. One set outlined the new railways which Japanese capitalists might finance in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chi-Li Province, North China. The second set outlines the railways which Japanese capitalists may finance in Shantung Province, to connect the existing German-owned lines with the other principal railway lines in North China. The third set stipulates the conditions under which Japan may participate with China in Shantung Province affairs.

Translations of the three sets of notes follow:

Note 1—Fsuung Hsiang Chang to Baron Goto.

The Chinese Government has decided to obtain loans from Japanese capitalists and proceed speedily to build railways connecting the points as below set forth. Having received authorization from my government, I have the honor to communicate the same to your government.

First, between Kalyuan, Hailung, and Kiron; second, between Chang-chun, and third, from a point between Taonan and Jehol to some seaport. (This line to be determined subject to future investigation.)

Should there be no objection to the above propositions, it is requested that your government lose no time in taking the necessary steps to cause capitalists in your country to agree to enter negotiations for loans on the same. A reply to the above is awaited and will be appreciated.

Note 2—Baron Goto to the Chinese Minister.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, intimating that your government has decided speedily to build loans from Japanese capitalists, railways connecting the points as set forth below. (The note cites items 1, 2, and 3 as contained in the note of the Chinese Minister.)

The Imperial Government, while noting with much pleasure the communication of the Chinese Government, begs to state in reply that it will lose no time in taking necessary steps to cause Japanese capitalists to enter into negotiations for loans on the same.

[Notes 3 and 4 missing.]

Note 5. Baron Goto to the Chinese Minister.

I have the honor to inform you that the Imperial Government, in view of the feeling of good neighborhood existing between the two countries and in a spirit of mutual accommodation, has deemed it fitting, and accordingly has decided, to propose to your government to settle various questions relating to the Province of Shantung in a manner as set forth below:

First—to concentrate at Tsing-tao all Japanese troops stationed along the Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway, excepting a contingent to be left at Tsinan.

Second—the Chinese Government to provide for the guarding of the Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway and to organize a police force for that purpose.

Third—the Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway to contribute an appropriate sum to defraying the expenses of such police force.

Fourth—Japanese to be employed at the headquarters of the police force, the principal railway stations, and the training stations of the police force.

Fifth—Chinese to be employed on the Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway.

Sixth—On determination of ownership, the Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway to be run as a joint Chino-Japanese enterprise.

Seventh—the civil administrations now in force to be withdrawn.

In acquainting you with the above, the Japanese Government desires to be advised as to the disposition of your government regarding the proposals.

Note 6. Tsung-Hsiang Chang to Baron Goto.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note with contents to the following effect. (Repeats almost verbatim the contents of Baron Goto's note.) I beg to acquaint you in reply that the Chinese Government gladly agrees to the proposals of the Japanese Government above alluded to.

The proposed railways in Manchuria include a line from Kalyuan northeast to Hailung, thence to Kirin, a total of about 180 miles; another line from Changchun, north of Mukden, northwest to Taonan, in Mongolia, a distance of about 200 miles, and a third line, from Taonan southwest toward Jehol, in Chihli Province, North China, with a spur extending to the sea at port.

The proposed new railways in Shantung Province include a line from Kaomai, 20 miles west of Tsingtao, running southwest to Suchow, about 250 miles, connecting with the party

constructed Belgian line from Lan-chow, in Kansu Province, to the sea; a line from Tsinan, in Shantung Province, directly west to Shuntee, a distance of about 150 miles. This would connect with the railway operating from Peking to Handow, on the Yangtze River and connect Tsingtao with all the important railways in North China.

Both the Chinese and the Japanese delegates declare that no documents have been withheld from the Peace Conference, which is expected soon to pass upon the disposition of the former German holdings in Shantung Province.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The bearing of the Albanian claims set forth by Turkhan Pasha at Monday's sitting of the conference has been followed by statements by the parties interested outside the walls of the Quai d'Orsay. Mr. Venizelos, in an interview, opposed Turkhan Pasha's

and Hungarian troops. These conditions were adopted by the conference.

The claims of Armenia were set forth by Mr. Aharonian, president of the Armenian delegation, and by Borghes Nubar Pasha.

The next meeting will take place on Thursday at 3 p.m.

Labor Commission on Penalties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The War Office announces that 42,014 officers and 1,643,025 men have been discharged, or demobilized, between Nov. 11 and noon, Feb. 24. It is intended to keep a volunteer force in being, pending a final decision as to its disposal, which the Army Council states, must await the trend of events.

The fourteenth meeting of the Commission on International Labor Legislation took place today under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers.

After concluding the consideration of the articles in the British draft dealing with penalties applicable to a state which has failed to carry out its obligation in regard to the international labor convention, the commission proceeded to consider the position of self-government domains, protectorates, and colonies respectively in regard to international labor legislation.

It also considered what conditions must be fulfilled to enable the proposed organization to be altered.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The local office of the American bureau of public information has received a dispatch from John F. Bass, press representative with the American mission to Poland, telling of the reception accorded the visitors at Lemberg. The dispatch which is dated Warsaw, Feb. 23, says:

"The special delegation of the inter-allied mission sent to Lemberg, arriving there on Wednesday night, met a most enthusiastic reception although the town was in complete darkness, the electric light plant having shut down for lack of coal."

"The whole population seemed to have turned out with flags and music. A guard of honor was composed of women whose militia alignment as they presented arms was perfect. The delegates were driven to the Potocki Palace where they were entertained as guests of the nation."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The inter-allied military mission to Poland has left Warsaw for Prague to act as mediators in the conflict between the Poles and the Tzeccho-Slovaks, according to a wireless dispatch received by the Polish Bureau here. The mission is composed of Major Fordham, Captain Coolidge and Captain Dubose.

DISLOYALTY PUNISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Joseph Weber Reever of Neustadt, a prominent merchant, was sentenced at Owen Sound to one month in jail at hard labor and condemned to pay a fine of \$4500 on charges resulting from disloyal conduct.

Over a year ago, the accused took unlawful steps to secure the exemption of his sons from military service.

M. Ludovic Nadeau has arrived home from Russia and is in no condition to make any political statement. Le Temps states that it has received no communication from him such as L'Humanité describes. M. Nadeau is one of the French subjects in Russia, who have most suffered from the régime of the Bolsheviks, and it is thought hardly likely that he would either praise the results of the Bolshevik régime or advise collaboration with the soviets.

Yesterday, the Moroccan question came before the conference. France does not want any privileged position in Morocco, but only that the French protectorate should be recognized, and once for all the Germans should be prevented from making the Moroccan zone a center of intrigue. The reception by the Council of Ten, and particularly by Mr. A. J. Balfour, of the French view of the case, has given satisfaction.

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It is with this difficulty he continues, "that President Wilson is confronted in his own country amidst the struggles of the political parties."

"Pertinax," in L'Echo de Paris, lays stress on the importance of the present crisis, "which will decide for a long time to come the history of both the United States and the world." In his view the questions at issue are:

SPAIN'S POSITION WITH THE POWERS

Enthusiasm Over Premier's Visit
to Paris Said to Have Out-
Stripped Itself, as Spain's Past
Could Not Be Overlooked

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—An inevitable disillusionment has come upon the politicians, amateur and professional, of Spain since the Count de Romanones returned from Paris, and there is some prevailing sullenness, a little pessimism, and some apprehension. In reality the case of Spain is clearly much the better for the Premier's brief sojourn in the French capital, when he met and conversed closely not only with President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, and M. Pichon, but with the King of Italy and Italian and other statesmen, presenting the Spanish case to them with a candor and sincerity such as no other Spanish statesman could have done.

In return, it is now generally understood that the representatives of the Powers permitted the Count de Romanones to understand that they took a slight view of Spanish claims to special consideration at the present juncture, and particularly that they felt that Spain could not be left to mismanage her zone in Morocco to the serious disadvantage of other interested parties in the way she had done, and that a new arrangement must be made by which the country might be speedily pacified. M. Clemenceau showed something of the teeth of the "Tiger," and allowed the Spanish Premier to understand that the past could not be overlooked, as some elements in Spain thought perhaps it might be. In matters in general, and those concerning Morocco in particular, it would have to be taken into consideration in the determination of the future.

Spain's Anticipations

It appears that Spain has possibly been permitted to know the worst, or to have had it hinted to her, and to such as the Count de Romanones that cannot be any masterpiece for surprise. The disillusionment has come in the case of those who were so very jubilant when the Count took the night train to Paris, and seemed to imagine that by the simple expedient of this short trip, Spain automatically became something approaching a first-class power, and who dreamt that night of all manner of concessions, particularly of Gibraltar, with a seat at the great conference in Paris, being made to her by a grateful Europe and America. Enthusiasm in this matter outstripped itself.

The more sober elements of Spanish opinion realize now that the Count's work was thoroughly good and advantageous, if for no other reason than that at least the crust has been taken off the isolation of the country, and she is in touch with the living world as she has not been for many years. A little while after his interview with M. Clemenceau, the Spanish Premier was talking to a countryman, and exclaimed: "Victory! The victory of the Allies might have been the victory of Spain! Sometimes during the war when I heard people say with fear 'We are going to break our diplomatic relations with Germany!' I could not refrain from the reflection, 'We shall have no such good fortune.' We should not deceive ourselves now. The world is going to be modified profoundly. Not for nothing have all the tremendous sacrifices in Europe been made. And now Spain should not be cut off from international politics. This is the only object of my journey."

Spain being what it is, and all its difficulties not having dissolved as the result of the Count's expedition, a period of mild pessimism has supervened. There are strange fears apprehended in many quarters, and they have been voiced in some of the newspapers, like the new and enterprising *La Jornada*. Many of these rumors naturally deal with Morocco, about which there is now much anxiety. A very definite tale, circulating recently, is to the effect that, having regard to the possibility of closer cooperation between France and Spain in the pacification of the whole country, which has been spoken of, the Spanish troops in Morocco will shortly be commanded by General Lyautey.

Another story in free circulation is extraordinary, but is quoted in various newspapers, and in the most serious, who have not the slightest belief in it, the pros and cons are still gravely considered. This story is to no other effect than that as a beginning to her participation in the general affairs of Europe, Spain is to take part in the suppression of the Bolshevik movement in Russia, and to this end is to send a hundred thousand men there and to place all her navy at the disposal of the enterprise. One finds that such a journal as *El Sol* and its excellently informed and judicious editor Señor Manuel Aznar, while discrediting these statements, argue closely and at length upon them.

Some "Castles in Spain"

As to the idea of General Lyautey, the French Resident-General in Morocco, taking command of the Spanish Army, the general Spanish view seems to be that this would be a most shocking humiliation for Spain. Some sort of cooperation is certainly possible, Spain might be called upon to make it or take some other far less agreeable course. Señor Aznar does not think it is the least likely that there will be any need for close military cooperation, but urges that, if there should be, the necessity for something of the kind in the region of Wazan for example, where, as he says, Spain has committed the gravest political errors, the Spanish troops would still be commanded by Spanish generals.

and other officers. For the rest he considers that circumstances make independent and separate action practically inevitable, and mentions curiously that, if General Lyautey does not command Spanish troops, it will not be because he disdains Spanish officers and soldiers, having many times praised them!

As to the still more remarkable suggestion concerning intervention in Russia, the story is that it was President Wilson who directly put the idea to the Count de Romanones. This, of course, is absurd enough, but it has been printed, and evidently some Spaniards believe it. Consequently Señor Aznar argues on this matter also. He asks how President Wilson could solicit Spanish collaboration from the head of its government when the measures to be adopted are still unknown; and again, how could Spain take part in this question, which is fully and entirely a war problem, if it could not show any just title for its intervention? It might be added that a newspaper stated that the reward for this Spanish assistance in the supposed expedition to tame the Bolsheviks would be a seat at the Peace Conference. The Count de Romanones has formally denied that there is any truth in the idea.

Following upon the original and customary reticence that was displayed upon most matters connected with the Count's visit to Paris, some interesting details are being gathered in well-informed quarters. Señor Ventosa, a former minister and one of the Catalonian leaders, who had gone to Paris to see what help could there be obtained for the Catalonian cause, a problem with which the Count de Romanones as Premier was grappling from a somewhat opposite direction, was staying at the Hotel Maurice, and it was to this that the Count, in ignorance of the fact, himself repaired. He had hardly passed beyond the doors when he met Señor Ventosa, engaged in lively conversation in the hall with a number of Catalonian personages.

President Wilson had a great effect on the Spanish Premier. "He has produced a profound emotion in me," he said. "He is not a man like those who are accustomed to deal in politics. He is a Puritan. His ideas are well-defined, and nothing in the world will make him change them."

The interview which the Count de Romanones had with the King of Italy took place in interesting circumstances. King Victor Emmanuel had had every moment of the time of his stay in Paris scheduled out for him, and there was no possible place, as it seemed, left for the Count. Nevertheless the latter was invited to call at seven in the evening, when he would be received by the King of Italy. So he was. He was shown up into the King's bedroom, where His Majesty was in a state of considerable difficulty. Thinking his visit must be very inopportune, the Spanish Premier immediately offered his excuses and prepared to leave, but the monarch, hastening forward, laid a detaining hand upon him. "Stay, stay!" he exclaimed; "do please stay! It will not take me long to dress. I can dress very quickly." And so the Count tarried while the King arrayed himself in a uniform for a special occasion.

As to M. Clemenceau, the Count de Romanones was much impressed by his enormous energy. "How splendid he is!" he said. "What energy! To see Clemenceau is to perceive clearly how France has displayed such tremendous will force during the war right up to the final victory."

When the Count came back to Madrid he traveled by the night train and arrived here at nine in the morning. Important personages met him, and on stepping on to the platform loud cheers were given for the Count, for Spain, for the King, and, as it noted, for the allied nations. Colonel Molins stepped forward to inform him that the King expected him to breakfast at the palace. He went at once and remained with Don Alfonso for two hours. Afterward he remarked that "we are now at the most interesting moment of all history, and it is necessary to work our hardest." The conversations he had had in Paris, he said, were the bases on which their Spanish work was to be founded.

BUSINESS DEMANDS OF GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Association of Chambers of Commerce has notified the Prime Minister of its opinion that the terms of peace should provide for the payment by enemy countries of: 1. All expenses incurred as a direct or indirect consequence of the war by the allied governments. 2. Complete compensation for loss of all allied public property or of private property owned by allied subjects wherever situated, including shipping and invested capital, and for all damage to such property arising from the war. 3. Compensation for all personal injuries, including a sum representing the capitalized cost of all pensions paid to disabled men and to widows and orphans. 4. An estimated sum to cover the loss in national power of production caused by the loss or disablement of potential producers, and by the disorganization of the means of production and transport. 5. All enemy debts and obligations on whatever account. 6. Interest on all those charges from the date incurred until the date of final payment.

CANADIAN POSTAL SAVINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, the balance to the credit of the depositors in the Post Office and government savings banks amounted to \$55,216,088.61, an increase of \$2,687,814.82 as compared with the balance held on March 31, 1916. The deposits during 1917 exceeded the withdrawals by \$1,085,840.88, while \$1,601,937.94 was added for interest accrued, thus making a net increase of \$2,687,814.82 as shown by the public accounts of Canada for that period.

The Albert Dock Extension (South) which will add a new deep-water dock of 65 acres to the existing facilities of the port, has been steadily pushed forward, and the big dry dock which forms an essential feature of the project is substantially completed and the caisson is now in course of erection. As much as possible of the new accommodation will be brought into use at the earliest moment. The new dry dock as well as the two existing dry docks forming part of the Albert Dock system, are being provided, on specially laid tracks, with cranes capable of lifting 25 tons from the center of the dock.

Accommodation for chilled and

FUTURE STATUS OF IMMIGRATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Closing of the doors against immigration until it is evident that the United States has assimilated all the immigrants it has accepted, and then opening the doors so gradually that there would always be a margin of safety or a capacity for further assimilation beyond what was being utilized, is advocated in a special report made by the committee on immigration of the American Defense Society.

"Among any people," says the report, "those immigrants who are most readily assimilated may be deemed desirable immigrants. And on the contrary, those who differ most greatly are in that degree undesirable. Using the word in this sense, it cannot be denied that the more recent immigration has been less desirable. It is much harder to assimilate and should be stopped, or at least very greatly diminished, until that which we have, has been properly taken care of."

It is a somewhat surprising fact that charities generally, although having their natural income cut down by the great war, and having thrown upon them the burden of need due to the absence of many thousands of men in the army, have actually experienced a substantial relief due to the greatly diminished immigration incident to the war.

"There has been complaint in the past because the immigrant did not take to agriculture. It is doubtful whether this is well founded. In fact, it would seem a serious blow to our institutions if the whole agricultural population constituted a lower class made up of the partially assimilated immigrant and his descendants. In other words, if the native American found himself with the alternative of being driven from the soil or competing with a foreign element working long hours and satisfied with a mere existence."

"My work for 16 years," he writes, "giving out music and not receiving any, made me music hungry. It's the planning, the studying, the rehearsing, the meditating upon programs with the resultant little triumphs of one day followed only by despair the next (having fallen short of the ideal sought) that renders one hungry for music of somebody else's making. It is this continual expenditure of one's physical, mental and emotional forces, this constant 'giving out' without an adequate 'taking in' that brings one sometimes to the brink of musical bankruptcy. I am craving to feed on what hitherto I have doled out."

In speaking of aliens as being assimilated, it must not be lost sight of that they act upon the general population as the general population acts upon them, and that the effect of assimilating them is also to change in lesser degree the character of those among whom they are assimilated. Also, the deeper characteristics of race which have been fixed for thousands of years cannot be obliterated nor greatly modified in a generation or two, so that while we speak of assimilation, there remains an important difference due to these characteristics which must be felt in the general total population.

"We want from all countries the student and the man of learning, and will, no doubt, be benefited by points in their civilization which we may accept as useful in our own. But among the class of unskilled laborer, we need but few and of these less in proportion as the peoples from which they come differ from us in racial characteristics and in their civilization.

"It would seem, therefore, that in view of the grossly excessive numbers of immigrants already upon our shores, we should close the doors until it is evident that we have assimilated all that we have accepted, and then that the doors should be opened so gradually that there would always be a margin of safety or a capacity for further assimilation beyond what was being utilized."

"Up to date the most practical method of restricting the stream is the educational test, i. e., that the immigrant should be able to read and write in his own language, and the restriction to certain percentages entering in any one year as compared with the arrivals of the same nationality during an earlier period of years, or a percentage of that nationality already in the country."

"It would seem that the percentage system offers the quickest method and that the law should be amended so as greatly to cut down the numbers who may be admitted, having regard to the several nationalities, a larger percentage being permitted to those nationalities more easily assimilated."

"The stern task before the American people now, as has been pointed out by Secretary Lane, is the Americanization of its present inhabitants and their education to American standards of living, and in the duties and privileges of American citizenship. The danger of permitting the entrance of large numbers of immigrants today is that with their lower standards of living and their lack of preparation for citizenship they will tend strongly to increase the class unrest so evident at the present time. This class unrest is very largely due to the presence among us of multitudes of unassimilated immigrants."

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The present writing the orchestra has not been heard under the baton of the second guest conductor, Arthur Bodanzky of the Metropolitan Opera, whose leave of absence was secured by Mr. E. L. Carpenter, president of the Minneapolis Orchestral Association. We are not to hear any Beethoven under Mr. Bodanzky's direction, but he is to give us Brahms' second symphony and the first Wagner music we have heard since America entered the world war. At the evening concert, following the Brahms symphony, he will present the prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde" and at the popular concert the overture to "Tannhäuser." Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony is also announced for his popular program.

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CUBANS AWAITING GENERAL CROWDER

Conservative Party Members Regard President Menocal's Invitation to American as Step in Efforts for Electoral Reforms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—An announcement by William E. Gonzales, United States Minister to Cuba, that President Menocal has invited Maj.-Gen. Enoch Crowder to come to Cuba from the United States to advise regarding certain changes that should be made in the Cuban electoral law, has aroused more interest in Cuba in a political way than anything else that has developed since the last revolution.

The majority of the Conservative Party consider that the invitation was spontaneous on the part of President Menocal and regard it a part of his many endeavors to bring about the reform which is so much needed if suffrage in Cuba is to become respected.

The Liberals, on the other hand, declare the announcement of the United States Minister is due entirely to Washington's determination to listen to the Liberal claim that they cannot obtain fair elections unless there is intervention on the part of the government of the United States. They say that the statement that President Menocal invited General Crowder was only to let the present administration down as easily as possible.

Cuban Press Divided

The Cuban press is divided regarding the invitation and the coming of General Crowder. Every newspaper, however, seems in regard to the general as a friend of Cuba and holds that his advice will certainly be very valuable, but some consider it to be humiliating that Cubans are unable to settle these matters among themselves without any interference on the part of an outsider.

Friends of the government maintain, on the other hand, that the invitation to General Crowder is done down here and give his advice to immediately the same thing as was the invitation to Charles A. Conant to come down and assist in the monetary reform, about which no exception was taken.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas, president of the Liberal Party and the perennial candidate of his party for President, expresses the views of himself and many of his partisans in the following words:

"I cannot but deplore that it was the American Minister who addressed himself to the people of Cuba to give them the good news, for so it must be called, inasmuch as he declares that it should produce satisfaction. I would have preferred that our own government had given us notice of its intentions through the medium of the State Department. Nevertheless, the American Minister, in recognizing that the news given by him must produce satisfaction, recognizes that the friends of Cuba at home and abroad were not satisfied."

Purification of Ballot

Minister Gonzales did not say "satisfaction" as he is quoted by Dr. Zayas. What he did say was "gratification," so the question arises whether or not Dr. Zayas intentionally substituted the word for the sake of sarcasm, or if he was really mistaken. He has such a good knowledge of English that it is difficult to imagine him making the mistake.

El Dia, a Conservative Party paper and supporter of the administration, says regarding the coming of General Crowder:

We have here a devious formula which surely will put an end to all inviolability and offer ample guarantees for the purification of the ballot. It does not involve the humiliating intervention begged for by the henchmen of Zayas and the Shark (Jose Miguez Gomez). In it there is nothing humiliating for Cuba, nothing to bring the blush of shame, but simply the participation in the work of electoral cleansing by the eminent jurist-consult who shared with Cuban jurists the task of drawing up the existing electoral law, the malicious abuse of which has long called for careful study. There is in it no shameful acknowledgement of Cuban incapacity in the fundamental exercise of Cuban sovereignty."

View of Liberal Press

The view of the Liberal press is expressed by the Heraldo de Cuba, which by the way, is the property of Dr. Orestes Ferrara, who since the beginning of the last revolution has remained in the United States waiting for a change of government in Cuba, abandoning thereby his place as speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives. The Heraldo claims that the invitation to General Crowder is a triumph of the Liberal demand for supervision by the United States of the last elections.

La Lucha, an independent organ which often declares it has no use for either of the two parties in Cuba and longs to see another one formed along new lines, has the following to say about General Crowder:

"We were not in favor of having this (electoral reform) undertaken by non-Cuban elements, even though they came as eager friends who wished to spare us another political fracas. But since our bright political parties have not the patriotism or the good sense to do by themselves what it is necessary to do to save the Republic, welcome to General Crowder."

"We assure General Menocal that the step he has taken in advising this procedure saves Cuba from discredit and dishonor, and modifying merely the present electoral system, driving the money changers from the temple and the jailbirds from the electoral tables, our political life will be directed into safe channels, and the

work of the revolution, for which he offered his blood in the heroic days of the struggle, will be consolidated forever."

Work of Revolution

"We have said it a thousand times and we will say it again: With this step taken, all our ills will cease. And we repeat also that, although we dreamed that the reform would come through the initiative of the Cuban legislators, Cuba will receive General Crowder with open arms and we also."

A Discussion, considered the official organ of the Conservative Party, agrees with El Dia that the invitation of General Crowder saves the Cuban Republic from the humiliation that the Liberals would have caused had they obtained their wish to have supervision of the elections by Americans.

A note of discord is sounded by the newspaper El Imparcial, which is also classed as independent in politics. It says:

"This decision of the agents of both governments, which for some time have been concerned about our interior problems, is not a surprise for anyone. For the present we form a part of that small group of Cubans that has no faith in anything of the present moment and is looking to the future to see what happens. Because the same wolves will surround General Crowder as surrounded him after the August revolution; the same good faith of the illustrious official will avail nothing if straightway the tender little white lamb must be delivered over to the hyenas of the Republic."

PANAMA CANAL ZONE CONTROL

Executive Order Turns Government Back to Civil Authorities Ending War Administration

PANAMA Canal Zone.—An executive order promulgated on Tuesday turns the government of the Canal Zone back to the civil authorities under Governor Harding, ending the wartime administration of the waterway by the military authorities.

Immediately after the promulgation of the order Rear Admiral Johnson, commander of the naval station of the Panama Canal, removed the ban on sailors entering the cities of Panama and Colon, but warned the men against excesses of any kind.

Brig.-Gen. Richard H. Blatchford, commander of the United States military forces in the Canal Zone, however, announces that he will not remove his prohibition against soldiers entering the two cities. On Monday night number of soldiers ran the guard and entered Panama. The provost guard rounded up 20 of the men and returned them to their posts, where they are now awaiting trial by court-martial.

Further efforts by the soldiers to enter the city will be prevented by the strengthening of the guard and a threat by the captain of the guard that he will shoot the first man to cross the line, acting under orders given him by Brigadier-General Blatchford. It was asserted again on Tuesday by General Blatchford that his order barring the soldiers from Colon and Panama is to protect them against liquor and vice.

Condemnation of Wooden Dwellings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A bill prohibiting the erection of multiple-dwellings three stories in height, except they be of first or second-class construction, anywhere in Boston, was taken under consideration by the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on Wednesday, upon the report of the City Housing Commission.

The three-story wooden dwelling was condemned as a menace to the City of Boston, and described as being more expensive than structures of the first and second class of construction by witnesses who appeared before the committee.

Figures were produced by Matthew Sullivan, a Boston architect, showing that a second-class building might be erected nearly as cheaply as one of wood by utilizing the corners of the walls for two sides of the chimneys. Attention was also called to buildings of brick, nearly 75 years old, where the partition walls were used as one side of the chimney.

PROVISION FOR AIRCRAFT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Provisions for an executive department of aeronautics, headed by a director of aeronautics, for complete control of aircraft of the army, navy and marine corps, was inserted in the Army Appropriation Bill by the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Wednesday.

ALABAMA FLAG BILL SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Governor Kilby, of Alabama, has approved the bill prohibiting the public or private display of any flag or emblem of any organization opposed to the Constitution and government of the United States.

FEDERAL INSURANCE MERGER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Centralization of all government insurance organizations under the director of War Risk Insurance Bureau is provided in an amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act passed on Wednesday by the Senate.

AMBASSADOR NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Hugh Campbell Wallace of Tacoma, Washington, was formally nominated by President Wilson on Wednesday to be United States Ambassador to France, to succeed W. G. Sharp.

COURTS-MARTIAL REVIEWS ORDERED

General Crowder Announces That All Harsh Sentences Will Be Reduced — Special Rule for Objectors and I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Within 60 days at the outside, all excessive and harsh sentences imposed by courts-martial convened by United States military commanders during the period of the war, will be investigated and the sentences given for disciplinary purposes reduced, Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Wednesday. General Crowder, judge advocate general, was called before the committee to testify in connection with the charges of excessive and cruel punishment alleged by Gen. S. T. Ansell before the same committee.

While taking issue with General Ansell as to the necessity for a reform in the whole system of court-martial procedure, General Crowder admitted that heavy sentences were imposed for disciplinary purposes, but that through the power of the President to reduce these sentences, a board, at the head of which is General Ansell, had been appointed to review the cases and make recommendations. The purpose is to adjust the sentences and materially reduce them as the circumstances may warrant.

This determination on the part of the high army officials, General Crowder testified, was taken before the Senate committee undertook the investigation of court-martial proceedings. Senators, however, are convinced that the indignant attitude of Congress and the country in general helped along the decision of the War Department. The machinery for the adjustment of sentences which shocked members of the committee was set in motion as soon as the armistice was signed. General Crowder assured.

Ansell Plan Questioned

He took issue with General Ansell as to the advisability of giving appellate power in the hands of anyone but the President. Any officer, he said, with the power of review and revision amounting to cancellation of sentences, would have authority to administer the entire disciplinary system of the army, no matter who was President.

A feature of the hearing on Wednesday was the introduction into the record by the chairman of the committee of a general order issued by the chief of staff through the Secretary of War, and embodying directions as to the treatment that should be meted out to conscientious objectors. The order was sent out on Oct. 19, 1918, and concluded with strict injunction that in no circumstances should the contents of the order in question be given or revealed to the newspapers. This letter was produced during the testimony of Col. E. J. Davis, who preceded General Crowder on the stand. In introducing it, Senator Chamberlain reserved the right for Secretary Baker to insert in it any explanation he might deem necessary.

Under the directions issued by the War Department, conscientious objectors—among whom were I. W. W.—were to be treated with "tact and consideration" and not treated as offenders "against military law." Specifically trained instructors were to be provided for them, and a report of this method of procedure made to the War Department. Senators observed that the treatment accorded these men was extremely humane as compared with the terrific penalty imposed on other offenders.

Authority Is Demanded

"By what authority of law were conscientious objectors honorably discharged and given full pay by the Secretary of War?" asked James W. Wadsworth Jr., Senator from New York.

"I know of no authority in law for this specific action; the Secretary of War has power to restore a man to duty and then give an honorable discharge," answered Colonel Davis.

"The full pay looked small in the nature of a reward," observed Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey.

Colonel Clark, on service at the War College, and previously connected with the Judge Advocate's office, advised the committee to delay passing legislation until the country was restored to normal calm and Congress could take an unimpassioned view of every aspect of the case.

Would Safeguard Defendants

He admitted the severity of sentences imposed, and recommended the feature of the Chamberlain bill, which would render it obligatory that some one trained in legal procedure should be present at every trial by court-martial to see that ordinary rules of evidence were observed. The penalty for specific offenses, he said, should be defined. At present the army orders permit a wide margin amounting to discretionary powers.

"What are we going to do with respect to men who are serving heavy sentences amounting to persecution today?" inquired Senator Frelinghuysen.

The witness answered that "clemency" would be used. Members of the committee took the position, however, that if sentences were in the first instance excessively heavy, as admitted, what justice demands is not "clemency," but "ind vindication." In this case "clemency" is ordered and recommended by the same authorities under whose sanction the heavy punishment was imposed. No provision is made for anything like a new trial, even in cases where grave miscarriage of justice was alleged.

THIRD CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKERSHIP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican members from Kansas have decided to present the name of Philip P. Campbell of Kansas when the House Republicans meet in conference tonight to nominate a Speaker for the next House.

The election of Mr. Campbell was urged in the interest of party harmony in an appeal issued by the Kansas delegation.

LEAGUE IN FAVOR OF NO ALCOHOL

Wayne B. Wheeler, Before the New York State Legislature, Declares That "No Percentage" Bill Is Only Safe Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Representatives of the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organizations made it plain on Wednesday, at the hearing before a joint committee of the state Legislature on the bill of the League to Enforce Prohibition, that nothing short of a law excluding all alcohol from beverages would satisfy them. In his speech Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the league, declared that long experience in other states had compelled the conclusion that the only safe method, for both prohibitionists and liquor people, was not to attempt to fix a percentage of alcohol which might be sold for beverage purposes but to allow no percentage at all. That is what the league's bill now under consideration by the Legislature proposes to do. This declaration was made in relation to the proposal of the wet leaders of the Legislature to pass a percentage measure which would permit beer and light wine.

Mr. Wheeler warned the wet leaders of the serious consequences to the liquor dealers themselves if such a law were enacted. It would tempt the dealers, he said, to sell beer in violation of the federal law, certain not to permit more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, and the result would be confusion and the landing in jail of thousands of dealers. The assembly chamber, where the hearing was held, was crowded with people on both sides of the question. Lemuel Fly Quigley, of New York City, representing hotel interests in that city, was the principal speaker against the league bill. He was supported in his contentions by James F. Holland, president of the State Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders. Many of the men on the liquor side wore buttons bearing the words "We want beer," these buttons having taken the place of those worn several weeks ago bearing the legend, "No beer, No work."

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the state league, replied that Mr. Quigley's objections were aimed at the very provisions of the present law in large measure formulated by the liquor interests themselves to maintain a monopoly under the license system.

The liquor men were reminded that no matter what the State Legislature might do in the way of defining intoxicating liquor, the federal law would prevail, and that as the prohibitionists were very much in earnest about seeing that the law was enforced, it would be the part of wisdom not to attempt to confuse the matter, but pay heed to what the national Congress does on the subject.

The legislative hearing was held at the close of the state convention of the Anti-Saloon League at which preparations were made to assist the authorities in enforcing the prohibition law when it goes into effect next year. The new organization formed some time ago, known as the Citizens' League, was formally launched at the convention. Mr. Anderson announced at the convention that the league will oppose the renomination of James W. Wadsworth, United States Senator from New York State, whose successor will be elected next year, because he had always opposed prohibition at Washington.

KIND OF EDUCATION NEEDED

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, addressed himself to the kind of education that boys and girls in the country districts should have. The farmer, he pointed

DRIVE TO START FOR OWNERSHIP OF LAND

Chairman of Agricultural Commission of American Bankers Association Urges That Farms Should be Tilled by Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was announced at the meeting of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association held here on Wednesday, at which bankers

out, needs a different kind of education from the city man, because he has such a wide range of interests with so many changing conditions and needs different kinds of adjustments. The rural school should provide good specialized instruction under especially fitted teachers, something that is today, he intimated, woefully lacking almost everywhere.

WOMEN VOTERS AND THE NEW REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LONDON, England—The following timely warning to women electors regarding the new register is given in The Common Cause, and a useful reminder of the franchise qualifications is added:

"The new register of electors is now in preparation. The qualifying period ended on Jan. 15, and the register will come into force on May 15, that is, one month later than the date specified in the representation of the people act. The local government board have, we understand, impressed on the registration officers the great importance of a personal house to house inquiry for the compilation of a complete list. Last year's register will be used as a basis, and the opportunity will be taken of correcting the mistakes in it. A new form has been prepared for householders to fill in. Every man or woman qualified to vote has a personal responsibility for seeing that his or her name is on the register. They should remember that the last date for claims is March 8, or for absent voters, March 27. We hope that our readers will remember these dates, so that when the register comes into force on May 15 it may include the names of all those who are qualified to vote."

Making Farms Pay Better

David F. Houston, United States Secretary of Agriculture, spoke on the subject of making farming a better paying business, and of making country life more attractive. In this connection he referred to the enormous work being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture for good roads, stating that the government of the United States is going to spend in the next three years \$500,000,000 to better the roads of the country.

"The federal machinery is definitely touch with the state highway departments, making rural life attractive, making farming pay, and if you do this," said Mr. Houston, "when you sell the farm to the tenant you will make him a better citizen, and when you have supplied education for his children you have gone further toward settling one of the gravest problems of the day."

Duty of Bankers Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—An emergency act has been passed by the Alabama Senate to permit the Governor to call out the police force of any municipality to put down mob violence. It permits the removal of a police force from its usual jurisdiction.

The State is without militia at present.

NATIONAL ISSUES ALREADY SHAPING

President Wilson Mentioned as a Possible Candidate for a Third Term — Division May Come on League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When Norman E. Mack, on his way to a meeting of the Democratic National Committee recently, expressed his belief in a third term for President Wilson, many persons who had been so absorbed in international affairs that they had lost sight of domestic politics, awoke to the fact that the next presidential campaign is not far distant. Without attempting to conjecture as to who might be chosen leader of the opposition against Mr. Wilson, should he run again, close observers of politics find interest in watching for straws in the day's news, to learn how the wind is blowing.

They find it curiously a fact that most of these straws have something to do with the League of Nations. The plan for world peace through international cooperation so dominates affairs today that some trace of it, in one way and another, is apparent wherever one turns for indications of the trend of public sentiment in domestic affairs.

League of Nations Plan.
The League of Nations plan, they point out, is the rock upon which some prominent Republicans are splitting with such a stalwart Republican as William Howard Taft. Mr. Taft has recently expressed himself quite candidly about those senators who, so far as the casual observer can see, object to the League of Nations plan chiefly because of the misconception that in the years since General Washington's period the world's thought on such matters has not progressed. And Mr. Taft, despite criticisms of his attitude from within his own party, continues on his way around the country, supporting the Democratic President in the one achievement which his supporters claim will rank higher in world service than all other achievements of his administration.

But opposition to the league, from prominent Republicans, is not confined to Congress. There is James M. Beck, for instance, a former Attorney-General of the United States, whose Lincoln Day speech at the Republican Club was so violently anti-Wilson that one member, considering it unfair and uncalled for, resigned because the club did not repudiate it publicly.

This is the Mr. Beck whose friends, at a recent dinner given by a society to which he and they belong, proclaimed him a presidential candidate. Mr. Beck denied entertaining any such ambition.

Socialists Are Alert.

Meanwhile the Socialists, watching the political games of both Republicans and Democrats, and playing their own, are expressing keen interest in President Wilson's statement in Boston that the peoples who "constitute the nations of the world," are "in the saddle, and they are going to see to it that, if their present governments do not do their will, some other governments shall."

They say they agree with him, that this "secret is out, and the present governments know it." The radical element goes so far as to say that, if the people are in the saddle in some parts of Europe, they are not in the United States, and that this is the secret which cannot longer be kept from the workers of Europe.

The radicals ask for a general amnesty for all political prisoners, readmission of all suppressed publications into the mails, the restoration of the civil rights which they assert have been taken away.

The radicals have already seized upon V. Evert Macy's decision in the New York harbor strike case as ammunition for their cause. They take vigorous exception to Mr. Macy's refusal to award a wage increase to the harbor workers, chiefly because of "the financial effect on New York harbor as compared with other ports." And they are rejoicing in Mr. Harvey's statement that socialism against Americanism will be the next presidential campaign issue.

NEW YORK STRIKE MAY BE RENEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the Marine Workers' Association, which recently called strike tying up this port, may call another on Thursday, because of dissatisfaction with the decision rendered by V. Evert Macy in the controversy between the boatmen and their employers, is believed probable. Mr. Macy's decision awards an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week to crews on tug boats, other towing vessels and steam lighters with two crews; no crew to work more than a double shift in 24 hours; also time and a half payment for overtime work. It provides for no increase of wages at present, but for an investigating commission. Paul Bonynge, counsel for the employers, said he believed they would agree to accept Mr. Macy's decision at a meeting today.

PROGRESS OF WORK AGAINST VIVISECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Encouraging progress of the movement against the use of animals for medical experimental purposes was reported at a meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society held in this city. John S. Codman, vice-president of the organization, declared that the society was constantly receiving

additional supporters, and that among them were a number of members of the medical fraternity.

Mr. Codman referred particularly to the wave of indignation which swept the country a little more than a year ago, when it was learned that the American Red Cross had appropriated money for medical research work, to include vivisection experiments. He said that the campaign against the use of such money, which resulted in the withdrawal of the appropriation, showed the great potential strength of united action for any just cause. He claimed that the placing of laws against vivisection on the statute books of the United States could be accomplished by similar efforts.

PRESIDENT WILL MARCH WITH TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson will drop the consideration of public business today long enough to participate in and lead the welcome parade of District of Columbia troops.

At the White House, he will leave the line and review the soldiers from a specially constructed stand. During the afternoon, departments generally will be closed, and business in Washington will be suspended.

In addition to the discharged soldiers of the District, there will be troops from all the surrounding camps. Josephine and Mrs. Daniels will march at the head of the parents' division. One of the features of the parade will be an army balloon attached to an automobile. While the marchers are coming down Pennsylvania Avenue, 15 aviators will fly back and forth between the Capitol and the Treasury buildings.

SHIPS FOR MERCHANT MARINE APPRENTICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Of the six wooden ships assigned to the United States Shipping Board recruiting service, two, the Alabat and the Sturgeon

Bay have arrived in this city to be outfitted for the accommodation of merchant marine apprentices. The Alabat, 282 feet in length, will carry about 300 men, besides its crew. With the installation of new coal bunkers, the Alabat will be able to make 12-day runs without coaling. After the placing of coal bunkers in the Sturgeon Bay, she will be able to make a 20-day run without coaling. The Surgeon Bay will carry approximately 200 men, is 245 feet long, and is designed to carry about 2800 deadweight tons. The Shipping Board proposes to place these cargo carriers in actual merchant service, and to give apprentices an opportunity to study problems of cargo handling and stowage.

NEW REGULATION FOR SOLDIERS' MAIL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

General Pershing sent to the War Department on Wednesday a more detailed explanation showing the method of handling mail for the American expeditionary force, he said, to guarantee delivery of letters and packages addressed to every soldier. No piece of mail is considered dead, he reported, until at least one separate search through the central records locator cards has failed to furnish an address.

Mail which did not reach the men at outlying post offices, General Pershing explained, was sent to the central office, equipped to handle 150,000 pieces daily. The proposal of the department that commanding officers obtain the names of their men who failed to receive mail, will be adopted, in the hope of improving the service.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE ASKS TO SEE NAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Consumers' League, of which Newton D. Baker is chairman, and G. Herman Kinnicutt, of New York City, treasurer, but most of whose members are women, has asked the chairman of the Republican House Conference to let it scrutinize the names of the men who are to be appointed to the Interstate Commerce Committee. The letter in part is as follows: "The testimony already submitted to both congressional committees indicates that the power of the packers is organized and that in times past this power has been applied in efforts to influence legislation. The league, therefore, avails itself of this opportunity respectfully to ask to see the lists of names of possible new members of the House Interstate Commerce Committee."

INDIANA SHOWS DRY BENEFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—Indiana, on April 3, will celebrate its first year under state-wide prohibition. Some things that have resulted from prohibition are put out by the drys in support of their contention that prohibition pays. One of the results has been the contribution which prohibition has made to the reduction of crime. The warehouse at Indianapolis was closed last June. It has not been reopened. On June 30, last, 36 county jails in the State had no prisoners, and on Sept. 30, 34 county jails were empty. On the latter date 35 additional jails had fewer than five occupants each. So far as figures since that time are available they show a condition at least equally good, if not actually improved.

GOVERNOR SIGNS DRY RESOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Gov. Will P. Hobby of Texas has signed the joint resolution submitting the state-wide prohibition amendment to be voted upon on May 24. The amendment as submitted is that prepared by the Texas Anti-Saloon League, and prohibits the manufacture, barter, or sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors capable of producing intoxication, except for medicinal, mechanical, experimental, or sacramental purposes.

INDIANA SHOWS DRY BENEFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—When South Dakota passed its bone dry prohibition law two years ago the legislators thought they had the strongest law along that line of any state in the Union. But in actual practice it has not been found wholly effective. The new amendments which have passed the Lower House with but five dissenting votes prohibit retail druggists from handling any intoxicating

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE NAVAL BILL

United States Senate Committee Takes Action on \$720,000,000 Appropriation Measure—Three-Year Building Program

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The \$720,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill, with its new three-year building program, was ordered favorably reported on Wednesday by the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate without a dissenting vote. Republican members reserved the right to oppose a provision empowering the President to suspend the program in his discretion.

There was no opposition to the expansion feature, but the provision for suspension was adopted on a strict party vote of 8 to 6. This authority was written into the bill by the House with a view to its use if developments toward disarmament in the Peace Conference made it desirable.

The bill was discussed on Wednesday at a conference by President Wilson, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Claude A. Swanson, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee.

Many changes were made in the House bill by the Senate committee as finally agreed on. The permanent strength of the navy was increased about the request of the Navy Department from 225,000 to 250,000, while that of the marine corps was increased from 17,400 to 26,000. This increase was required, Mr. Swanson explained, in order to expedite the return of troops from France.

Appropriations amounting to \$21,000,000 were added to the bill by an amendment making permanent during the fiscal year the present war pay of enlisted men and members of the marine corps. The committee fixed the pay of naval cadets at \$800 a year, on condition that the pay subsequently be the same as that received by military cadets.

To develop the naval air service, the committee increased the appropriation from \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000. Provision was added appropriating \$2,550,000 for the completion of coast guard vessels already under construction.

Items for additional navy yard construction facilities were filed as follows: \$1,000,000 for Boston; \$250,000 for New York; \$2,300,000 for Philadelphia; \$2,500,000 for Washington, and \$800,000 for Norfolk.

FUTURE POLICY OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The great light of the world war has brought into view one fact of stupendous educational significance that cannot fail to have a determining influence upon the future policy of the schools of the United States, declared Prof. Emerson Venable, of the Walnut Hills High School of Cincinnati, Ohio, at a meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English here on Wednesday, and that is that the United States, in all the essentials of its national life, is at one with Great Britain. The common language of Great Britain and the United States, he continued, must be given a preeminent place in the schools.

We teachers of English have come to realize as never before, said Mr. Venable, that the history of English literature from Chaucer to Burns is but the history of the triumphant march of democracy. The liberation of Cuba by the United States, Mr. Venable saw as the completion of the defeat of Spanish autocracy begun with the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Mail which did not reach the men at outlying post offices, General Pershing explained, was sent to the central office, equipped to handle 150,000 pieces daily. The proposal of the department that commanding officers obtain the names of their men who failed to receive mail, will be adopted, in the hope of improving the service.

NAVY DEPARTMENT'S INCREASED COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The city planning committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has prepared a bill, which will provide for a complete zoning system for building operations in this city.

The building zone plan is designed to regulate the height and bulk of buildings, the area and dimensions of yards, courts, and other open spaces in connection with buildings, and the location of trades, industries, and other uses of property. Such a plan, it is pointed out, may divide the city into districts of such shape, character, number and area, as the council may deem best suited to accomplish any or all of the above objects. The bill provides that such building zone plan ordinance shall not, however, be adopted by the council, until a general building zone plan shall have been prepared by the city planning commission, and submitted to the council.

PUBLIC MARKETS OF LOS ANGELES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The agitation over the public markets of Los Angeles has been renewed, and with the high cost of food at the present time the situation has taken on deeper interest. There have been periodic attempts made before the City Council to abolish the public markets. These attacks have had the effect of creating a distrust of the market system among both producers and consumers, and the result has been that where there were seven markets operating in the first year of their establishment, there are only three now open. Nevertheless, it is claimed that the markets have demonstrated their usefulness. In the immediate zone surrounding each of the markets in operation, prices are appreciably less than in other portions of the city, and the quality of the products is higher.

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liquors except pure grain alcohol for medicinal and experimental purposes to be sold on prescription only. Churches, to get sacramental wine, must first secure a permit from the state sheriff, and after securing this can purchase eight gallons a year from wholesale druggists, only. No retailer is allowed to carry wine. The bill recognizes the airship as a method of transportation, and provides that any vehicle used by a runner from another state is subject to seizure and upon conviction of the carrier the vehicle is confiscated by the State and sold to pay the cost of prosecution, the only escape being proof that the vehicle was stolen property.

PLAN TO LICENSE CIVIL ENGINEERS

Legislation Proposed in Some Western States Aims at Regulation of Land Surveying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A bill providing that after one year from date of the passage of the act, unless otherwise permitted, no person shall practice professional engineering or land surveying, except he be a registered professional engineer or a registered land surveyor, has been introduced, or is about to be introduced, in the legislatures of some of the Western and Middle Western states.

A candidate is admitted to examination only after he has convinced the Board of Engineering Examiners that he is more than 25 years of age; that he is of good character; and that he has been engaged in the practice of professional engineering or land surveying for at least six years, and within that period has had charge of that work as principal or assistant, for at least one year. In reference to the last, the exception is made that he may be a graduate from an engineering school of recognized standing and has been engaged in the practice of professional engineering or land surveying for at least two years, and within that period has had charge of engineering work, as principal or assistant, for at least one year, and that he is qualified in the knowledge and practical application of physics, strength of materials and mathematics, including trigonometry.

Examinations for registration shall be held at regular or special meetings of the board, and at such times and at such places each year as the board shall determine.

COURT'S DECISION MAY EMPTY CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Au Sable, once the prosperous center of Michigan's lumber industry and still listed on the official records of the State as a city, although it is now only a fishing village of 400 population, promises to be emptied of its inhabitants by the end of the year. The reason is a judgment rendered to holders of certain old bonds which, the Michigan Tax Commission found, make the rate of taxation on property there \$4166 for each \$1000 of assessed valuation.

Any one who desired to stay in the city would be required to pay taxes of \$4.17 on every \$1 worth of ground that he owns. Rather than do this, the inhabitants have announced their intention of moving out.

The Lisco County Circuit Court found that the old bonds were a valid obligation of the city and ordered that the amount with accrued interest, \$51,534, be spread upon the tax roll for this year. The assessed valuation of all property in the city is only \$12,345.

CLEVELAND BUILDING ZONE PLAN MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The city planning committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has prepared a bill, which will provide for a complete zoning system for building operations in this city.

The building zone plan is designed to regulate the height and bulk of buildings, the area and dimensions of yards, courts, and other open spaces in connection with buildings, and the location of trades, industries, and other uses of property. Such a plan, it is pointed out, may divide the city into districts of such shape, character, number and area, as the council may deem best suited to accomplish any or all of the above objects. The bill provides that such building zone plan ordinance shall not, however, be adopted by the council, until a general building zone plan shall have been prepared by the city planning commission, and submitted to the council.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office</

GREAT CHAMPION OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

General Smuts Argues for Inner Transformation of International Conditions and Institutions in a Recent Pamphlet

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As general jurist, statesman—and, be it observed, no mere theoretical exponent of the modern conditions of war, jurisprudence and politics—the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts occupies a position of special importance for the discussion of such a subject as the League of Nations, with its powers, constitution and sanctions. In former years he had to face desperate hazards often enough, and in these times he has known and estimated the terrible conditions of modern warfare not only in German East Africa, but also at the very center of the British Empire. When, therefore, General Smuts says in the pamphlet now published by Hodder and Stoughton, that "great social and industrial changes are coming, perhaps upheavals which may, in their magnitude and effects, be comparable to war itself," he attaches a much fuller significance than would most writers to these particular words.

Social Legislation Inadequate

Too much, he thinks, is expected from the new machinery of international arbitration and conciliation which emerges as the chief proposal for preventing future wars; hence he argues all through this essay for an inner transformation of international conditions and institutions. "War is a symptom of deep-seated evils: it is a disease or growth out of social and political conditions." That is well said, but if the case is to be pressed home in this direction, then the word social must be extended to the consideration of individuals as individuals. It is through the false conditions that each one makes for himself and his neighbors by his way of thinking and acting that the pollen of war is ultimately distributed, and mere social legislation can do but little to check this widespread infection.

Even if such a line of thought be not pursued to its logical conclusion of suppressed or open civil war, yet the processes of education must be considered as of paramount importance among social conditions in determining the national tendencies to militarism or the reverse. To take the case of Germany, the schools of Prussia have for many years been utilized for the specific purpose of steeping the people in notions of conquest and world-wide domination. By means of education and the press there was accomplished a wholesale moral perversion of Germans, which enthroned Might as the state ideal, and supplied a fictitious justification for all the developed barbarities of the past few years. Whatever the form of government that Germany may now adopt, there will have to be a re-education of the people in an opposite sense, with a corresponding destruction of those overweening ideas of Germans as the Herren Völker or super-race, and with a destruction also of their callousness toward the sufferings of all nations that seemed to present an obstacle to the fulfillment of such ideas. That this transformation to a saner sense of things can only be the work of time is shown by the general attitude and speech of the German, especially the Prussian, community since the signing of the armistice.

Germany No Fit Member

When, therefore, General Smuts says that among the great powers to be permanent members of the league (the British Empire, France, Italy, the United States of America and Japan) there should also be included Germany "as soon as she has a stable democratic government," he is making scant allowance for this individual regeneration of heart. It is impossible yet to say how soon the German people will turn over a new leaf, but until they do so, neither the stability, nor the merely formal democratic perfection of their administrative machinery, will make them fit members of any such league.

And just as the writer is inclined to underestimate the period of probation in the case of Germany before she enters the League of Nations, so, and for the same reason, he tends to overestimate the place that that league can fill in the human economy. "A steady, strong, controlling influence," he says, "will be required to give stability to progress, and to remove that wasteful friction which has dissipated so much social force in the past, and in this war more than ever before. These great functions could only be adequately fulfilled by the League of Nations. Responding to such vital needs and coming at such a unique opportunity in history, it may well be destined to mark a new era in the government of man, and become to the peoples the guarantee of peace, to the workers of all races the great international, and to all the embodiment and living expression of the moral and spiritual unity of the human race."

According to General Smuts, the Peace Conference should regard itself as the first or preliminary meeting of the league, intended to work out its organization, function, and programs. That the league should ultimately take shape as the continuation of conferences at Versailles, whether they are called peace conferences or not, seems sound enough, but that it should emerge fully implemented from a specific first peace conference is a more disputable proposition. It is all to the good that the Allies and America should come as speedily as possible to a complete understanding in regard to their aims and intentions for the freedom of the nations, but the more plastic everything else is left for some time to come, the more likely is a definite League of Nations finally to take

shape in a form suited to the needs of all the peoples concerned. At any rate this point of view will make its appeal to much that is sober in public opinion. It is not, however, altogether the view of General Smuts, as may be seen from his first two recommendations:

Functions of League

(1) That in the vast multiplicity of territorial, economic and other problems with which the conference will find itself confronted it should look upon the setting up of a League of Nations as its primary and basic task, and as supplying the necessary organ by means of which most of those problems can find their only stable solution. Indeed, the conference should regard itself as the first or preliminary meeting of the league, intended to work out its organization, functions, and program.

(2) That, so far at any rate as the peoples and territories formerly belonging to Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey are concerned, the League of Nations should be considered as the revolutionary in the most general sense and as clothed with the right of ultimate disposal in accordance with certain fundamental principles. Reversion to the League of Nations should be substituted for any policy of national annexation."

To be quite fair to the writer, there should be stated his chief reason, or what appears to be his chief reason, for desiring such an early establishment of the league. He says that the peoples left behind by the decomposition of Russia, Austria, and Turkey are mostly untrained politically; many of them are either incapable or deficient in power of self-government; they are mostly destitute and will require much nursing toward economic and political independence. If there is going to be a scramble among the victors for this loot, the future of Europe must indeed be despaired of. General Smuts' anxiety is manifest, and is not wholly without justification. But is his remedy the right remedy?

What has to be judged is whether such a scramble is more likely to ensue from the possibly continued confederations of powers that have been, upon the whole, and in a broad way, standing against the ideas of loot, or from a league to which is too early admitted the principal and convinced exponent of the surreptitious arts of the high-wayman.

It has been found all the more necessary to examine the writer's fundamental position, because, if what he treats almost as axiomatic be once admitted for the sake of argument, the forensic accomplishments, the drafting abilities, and the wide range of experience of the general, to whom tribute has already been paid, enable him to proceed logically, and detail by detail, to place on paper the outline of an apparently firm structure for the League of Nations. "The greatest opportunity in history," he declares, "would be met by the greatest step forward in the government of man. On the débris of the old dead world would be built at once the enduring temple of future world-government." Brave words indeed! But it is not thus that the thing can be done.

Constitution of League

These words of caution having been spoken, it is possible to speak with unreserved admiration of many parts of this document. As General Smuts says, the problem is gigantic and entirely novel, so that too much store must not be set on past precedents. In the case of the British Empire, the new constitutional system grew empirically and organically out of the practical necessities of the colonial situation. So, he thinks, it will have to be in the case of the League of Nations. He warns his readers against cut-and-dried schemes meant as a complete, definitive and final solution of the problem. Great works are not made, but grow. The constitution of the league should be that of a permanent conference between the governments of the constituent states for the purpose of joint international action in certain defined respects, and should not derogate from the independence of those states. It should consist of a general conference, a council, and courts of arbitration and conciliation.

As regards the connection between the league and a "world peace," General Smuts considers conscription as the tap root of militarism. Every effort should be made at the Peace Conference to have its abolition adopted in the peace treaty. Any general limitation of armaments is, he thinks, impracticable, but the council of the league should determine what direct military equipment and armament they considered to be fair and reasonable for each state. Moreover, all factories for the manufacture of direct weapons of war should be nationalized, and their production should be subject to the inspection of the officers of the council. Members of the league should bind themselves jointly and severally not to go to war with one another without previously submitting the matter in dispute and obtaining an award or report by the council. Any member that did not submit to the delay involved, but attacked the other party should become ipso facto at war with all the other members of the league, great and small alike, who would sever relations of trade and finance with the law-breaker, and prohibit all intercourse with its subjects.

General Smuts deals in a most interesting way with the delegation by the league of its authority in respect of peoples or territories requiring a measure of administrative assistance. He admits that joint international control in such cases has been found wanting wherever it has been tried. Consequently he would make it lawful for the league to appoint some one state as its agent or mandatory, but with the reservation that, wherever possible, the mandatory so appointed should be nominated or approved by the autonomous people or territory. If the mandatory state grossly abused its position, the league should hear any appeal for redress, and if the charge was proved, be able to appoint another state as agent for that par-

ticular people or territory. "No pegging-out of claims," he writes, "should be allowed under the guise of the mandate."

The whole pamphlet, with its 21 recommendations and interspersed discussion, is so closely knit together that it is difficult to deal quite justly with the argument in so short an article. Enough, however, has probably been said to show that the proposals are not all of equal merit, and that the pitfalls which beset a League of Nations such as is here proposed, make it necessary to walk warily in approaching the subject.

HOW VICTORY WILL BE CONSECRATED

French Suggest Triumphal Road or Arch to Celebrate Defense of Paris in the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Opinions vary widely as to the measures which should be taken to consecrate the glorious victory of the French poilus. How can Paris fitly commemorate those soldiers who so valiantly defended the city by forming, during many long months, a living barrier against the constantly renewed assaults of the enemy? Some are in favor of creating a fine work of art or of building a triumphal road which would remind coming generations of the heroes of the great war. Others speak of a monument to victory, whilst it is said that the Municipal Council of Paris is strongly in favor of building a new Arch of Triumph at the Circus of the Defense at Neuilly. There are also many rumors that the authorities are seriously considering the advisability, from an artistic as well as from a practical point of view, of placing a monument dedicated to the Marne at the Rond Point of the Champs Elysées. However, it is to be hoped that this plan will be abandoned, as its realization would greatly impair the unique perspective afforded by the splendid simplicity of the Champs Elysées.

Sculptors Busy

Another plan which is approved by several leading sculptors of Paris is the erection of a series of three statues on either side of the famous Horses of Marly, which flank the entrance of the great avenue. These statues would be rather in the style of those decorating the Place de la Concorde, and would commemorate the long martyrdom of those cities of France which have suffered most through the war.

It is to be presumed that every French sculptor has already worked out several plans of monuments to the glory of the French poilus, and it is feared that the statue mania of former years, which replaced so many unique and delightful relics of old Paris with the more or less successful stone images of illustrious and occasionally unknown contemporaries in frock coats and top hats, will again seriously threaten Paris.

Some artists and architects deem that the Avenue du Bois should be renamed the Avenue of Victory, and that the commemorative monument should be placed at the Place Dauphine, forming a sort of monumental gateway, whilst the fortifications should be suppressed. Nevertheless the necessities of modern life must be taken into consideration in all plans and projects of this kind, and this is why certain architects are irremediably opposed to all ideas of erecting new arches of triumph which, in order to realize their full artistic significance, necessitate very large emplacements. These objectors to Roman arches, however, are very much in favor of erecting on the site of the Trocadero a great monumental ensemble, which, descending to the very banks of the Seine, would form the apotheosis of the French Army.

A Pantheon of Victory

But the idea which seems to rally most adherents is that of creating a memorial of the great war, which would be to some extent the pantheon of the victors. The supporters of this fine idea, and especially M. Pascal Fortuny, the eminent art critic, consider that there should be a large hall in which all the flags would be assembled, and also a museum to honor the Allies in France. The walls would be decorated with large bronze plaques, on which the names of various heroes would be inscribed. A spacious courtyard would contain the statues of the greatest men of the war. And in order that this memorial should be complete, it must, they insist, also comprise a chapel, as well as a tribune from which great orators could give to their hearers lessons in duty and civicism in the very temple erected to the followers of the great duty. In short, as will be seen, his idea is to consecrate to the glory of the immortal heroes of the great war, an edifice complete from every point of view and in which the civic, patriotic, and religious sentiments of the country would be given expression.

M. Pascal Fortuny also believes that, so far as triumphal archways are concerned, that of Napoleon suffices. None, he maintains, could equal it in beauty, whereas a memorial of the war would answer far better the true purpose of national gratitude which desires expression in palpable and durable form.

Whilst these different plans are being defended and refuted by turn, the Minister of Public Instruction has instituted a commission consisting of parliamentarians, artists, sculptors, architects, high officials, and art critics and entrusted with the task of organizing the art manifestations by which Paris intends to celebrate the victory of the Allies. At the moment of writing, the results of the deliberations of his commission are not known, but it is clear that in 1919 the City of Light will witness days equal, if not superior, to the most glorious in its history.

CANADIAN MISSION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Object Is to Rebuild Export and Import Trade With United Kingdom and Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Canadian mission has been organized in London for the purpose of reestablishing the export and import trade of Canada with the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd Harris, the mission is proceeding to put into operation for the reconstruction of industry in the period following hostilities, all the experience it has gained during the war. Its work has been outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Harris at a time when the continuance of trade restrictions by the British Government is being made the subject of protests both by American and British traders, and simultaneously too with protests by British consumers against alleged slowness in imposing even more regulations on overseas imports.

In answer to inquiries as to how these restrictions affected the objects of his mission, Mr. Harris replied that they naturally stood in the way of Canadians who desired to go ahead rapidly now that hostilities had ceased, but that Canadians recognized the difficulties the British Government had to contend with during the reconstruction period and were quite willing to wait.

Restrictions Necessary

He was of opinion that it would be several months before they arrived at that point where trade restrictions would have disappeared. In the meantime there were two sides to every question and the case for the government in the matter included two telling points. In the first place, as the result of the sudden cessation of hostilities, the government had tremendous stocks of all kinds on hand, which had been purchased at a very high figure. To dump these on the market and to open up the country to unlimited supplies from outside would involve a great loss.

As peace has not yet been declared, war conditions still prevail, and so their visit had to be limited to the regulation 24 hours in a neutral port. "A good deal of amusement was caused by the town band which was playing around the flagship in a big boat playing variations of 'God Save the King,' and 'Rule Britannia.' The officers begged me to try and stop them as they were continually having to stand at the salute when 'God Save the King' was turned on....

"The captain was busy receiving the return calls of the Spanish officials. These came aboard all plastered with gold lace and full of dignity and importance; they have to be received with a guard of honor to present arms, and a salute is fired as they leave.

"At 7 p.m. a party of 150 sailors was landed and marched through the town behind a boy and girl scout band from Gib, and taken to the Seamen's Institute for a concert.... The show was a great success both financially for the Red Cross, and by way of enjoyment for our sailor guests....

"It was the first visit of a British squadron to a neutral port since the cessation of hostilities, and Huelva felt very bucked up that the honor should descend on them, but, between you and me, our Red Cross fete had more to do with it than anything else, and our besieging telegrams to Gib, at the last moment, were certainly responsible for the appearance of the Adventure and the Lyra."

parties. In all other cases information is what the mission deals in and it becomes a channel of introduction between the parties. Firms in the same line of business in Canada are encouraged to cooperate in sending over a representative to the mission, and British traders desiring an outlet for their products are referred to it.

IMPROVED TRADE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA

Directory of British Trade Shows Great Number of Firms Ready to Deal With Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—During the past few weeks there has been a growing and welcome evidence of a slackening in the tide of anarchy and disintegration in Russia. To the commercial world and especially to the growing numbers of traders who have looked to that country for an expansion of business, the improved outlook is especially welcome, for it is well known that a large amount of English capital is locked up in the country. With a more promising outlook for the rise of an organization, there will be a stronger hope for the dawn of a new expansion of Russo-British trade, and there is no reason why trading conditions should not assume a much more favorable aspect ere long than many have expected.

The extent of the trade relations existing between Russia and Great Britain can be gleaned from an admirably compiled Directory of British Manufacturers for Russian Trade.

which is issued by the Russo-British Trade Exchange, Ltd., 80 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. In their volume will be found the names of those firms who are ready to enter into trade relations with Russia, and it is remarkable how numerous they are, including as they do firms in the British Colonies also. A useful feature of the work is the tabulated information upon the various trades and industries of the United Kingdom compiled from official sources.

UNDER BOLSHEVIST RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A remarkable paragraph quoted in the Gazette de Lausanne of Jan. 23 in the column "From Various Sources" of Justice, the organ of the British Social Democracy, gives an indication of what Bolshevik rule means. The paragraph in question referred to an "Official Bolshevik Document of Sept. 16, 1918," addressed to "the comrade Gregoire Savelleff," acting on behalf of the "Artillery Division of the district of Briancon." This "comrade," G. Savelleff, it appears, was given the right to seize on behalf of the division 60 women and young girls, the condition being that this number could be taken from the families of the bourgeois or the well-to-do peasants. The document was signed "The President of the Soviet: Skamkin. The Secretary: Sakinoff."

Revell & Co.

March Sale Oriental Rugs American Rugs

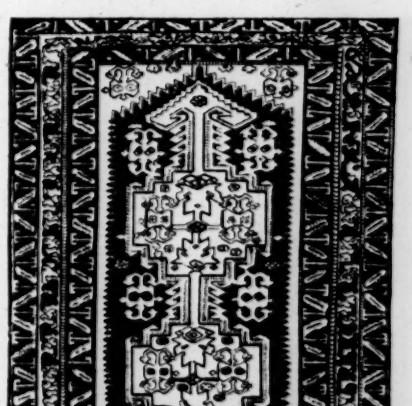
In this sale you will find several hundred Oriental Rugs we have selected from our magnificent stock and marked at low prices to insure a quick sale. A great number of these are popular sizes suitable for general use; they have been marked at a price and placed in "Your Choice" lots. Below we quote a few of the remarkable bargains:

Oriental Carpets



Former Values Up to \$350.00. Your Choice, \$235.00

In dark rich tone effects, suitable for living rooms, parlors, dining rooms, large halls, etc. Sizes range from 8.9 feet to 10 feet wide and from 11 to 13.3 feet long.



Mossoul Rugs

Your Choice,
Lot, \$2.50

This lot consists of soft tone effects in strong weaves. Average size 4 feet 10 inches long by 3 feet 8 inches wide. Suitable for bay windows, ends of parlors, between doors, bedrooms, etc.



Sarouk Rugs

Your Choice,
Lot, \$6.75

Average size 4 feet 10 inches long by 3 feet 8 inches wide. Suitable for bay windows, ends of parlors, between doors, bedrooms, etc.



Worsted Wilton Rugs
85 Room Size Rugs in all the different tones. See size and prices below:

12x9 ft.	Price, \$7.50
10	

RELIEF WORK IN NORTHERN FRANCE

Unaccountable Delay in Practical Organization of Relief Expected Has Caused Discontent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The populations of the North of France are growing anxious and discontented at the unaccountable delay in the practical organization of the relief they were entitled to expect immediately. The whole of Northern France will have to be rebuilt and reorganized. The state declared that it would undertake this task alone and would moreover assume the responsibility for the general reorganization of the liberated districts. It proceeded to discourage and suppress individual initiative, and the result is a confusion which prolongs in a most distressing manner the sufferings of the unfortunate populations of the devastated regions.

When the Department of the North was liberated, the heads of the largest concerns of Roubaix and Tourcoing, animated by the desire to reestablish economic life as promptly as possible, and to give sufficiently remunerative work to the lower classes of those towns, placed extremely important orders for raw material, whilst undertaking considerable and indispensable repairs. In so doing they were convinced that these heavy expenses would be reimbursed immediately by the state, since they were necessitated by the fearful havoc caused by the war. However, at the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies prior to the New Year holidays, the Minister of the liberated regions declared that the French Government did not contemplate any such step, and this declaration was further confirmed by a vote of Parliament.

Lack of Organization

The Fédération Patronale de Roubaix and of Tourcoing therefore decided that, until they received definite information as to the conditions in which the indemnification of war damages will be undertaken, they would suspend all work and cancel all orders. This situation naturally provokes great discontent, and this is further intensified by the lack of organization of the relief work which should be carried on with the utmost rapidity in these districts. The general sentiment of deep dissatisfaction has been voiced by the Fédération des Associations Départementales de Syndicats, which has issued the following appeal in the name of all the inhabitants of the liberated regions:

"The federation calls the urgent attention of the government and of the Chamber of Deputies to the extremely painful impression caused in the fifty-second month of the war, by the non-appearance of the law of reparation which is so eagerly awaited. The federation considers it its duty to point out to what a degree the weakness and tardiness of fulfillment contrasts with the strength and solemnity of the engagements contracted at the outbreak of the war toward those who had suffered from the effects of the hostilities."

"The victory of the Entente, far from having the results they had a right to hope for, namely, the fixing of the methods of reparation, seems still further to have increased the hesitation and perplexities of the legislator."

"At the very hour when the Peace Conference is about to open, the inhabitants of the liberated districts bitterly regret that the problem of reparation is not as yet solved from a national point of view. On the other hand, being uncertain as to what they may expect to receive, they are powerless to undertake any enterprise, in spite of their wish to return to their homes and to reconstitute their economic life. In the face of the immediate prolongation of the trials which this unfortunate situation inflicts upon the unhappy populations of the North of France, the federation draws the attention of all to the heavy responsibilities which some persons, either through irresolution, through religious or sectarian prejudices, incur in the eyes of the country and of history, by constantly delaying the elaboration of a law of liberty and justice."

Law of Reparation Urged

The federation concludes its energetic appeal with the declaration that the government owes a practical and efficient law of reparation to those unfortunate populations who, after having suffered for four long years under German domination, are now condemned to an unnecessary surplus of misery through the slackness of French legislation.

The Chamber of Deputies would do well not to remain deaf to this appeal, for the indignation of the victims of this inexcusable heedlessness of the powers that be is growing daily, and with reason. Their right to an integral reparation was affirmed in December, 1914. Yet four years have elapsed and the law of justice has not as yet been passed! Moreover, an important meeting, organized by the National Committee of Action for the Integral Reparation of the Damages Caused by the War, was held at the Musée Social, and was presided over by M. Larnaudie, dean of the law faculty of Paris.

M. Larnaudie, who was much applauded, gave a rapid survey of the work undertaken by the National Committee ever since its foundation in March, 1915. The committee has carried on a ceaseless campaign in favor of those who have been particularly tried by the war, and has even lately extended its patronage to the Central Union of Victims of the Damages Caused by the War, the purpose of which is to assure help to its adherents by every possible means until they receive full payment for the damages from which they have suffered.

M. Larnaudie especially insisted on the fact that the payment must be made in full, and went on to develop this idea by saying what he considered justice should exact from the barbarians. Both right and human con-

science, upheld by victory, he said, demanded that all the victims of the war, without exception, should be indemnified for the losses and sacrifices which the odious German invasion had cost them. M. Larnaudie declared that no distinction could be made in the indispensable reparation to which the victims of the war had a right. The very interests of France exacted a full reparation, as the idea that the French taxpayers would have to bear even higher taxation than before the war could not be entertained even for a moment.

M. Larnaudie then begged the French Chamber to listen to the clamor mounting toward it, and concluded by asking the members of the Peace Congress to "visit the devastated regions," and that "all those on whom depend the decisions so anxiously awaited by our martyred populations" should realize the horror of the atrocities which have been committed.

It is to be hoped that the Chamber will heed these pressing appeals, and take the necessary measures to satisfy those whom the war has so particularly afflicted, and who fear, in the bitterest of their tortured hearts, that even their countrymen are forgetting them.

DELANE LETTERS NOT TO BE SOLD

Correspondence of Former Editor of The Times Dealt With Intimate Affairs of Great Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—it would now seem probable that the letters of John Thaddeus Delane, editor of The Times for 37 years, whose correspondence included letters to and from the leading Victorian statesmen of his day on the most intimate affairs connected with the government of Great Britain, which were to have been sold at Messrs. Sotheby's, will, for the present at any rate, not be in the market. Presumably they were to be at the disposal of the highest bidder, who would have found himself in possession of the complete correspondence, which he would have been free to make public or not according to his discretion, or possibly indiscretion.

Many Letters Published

When some years ago Mr. Dasent, after careful editing of his uncle's letters, published a great number of them in two volumes, he declared that he had felt it wise to withhold certain of them in the general interest.

Whether the time has now come, whether it will ever come, for these letters to be made public, is a matter on which those responsible for their sale would need to be quite sure.

The case which has just been brought before Mr. Justice Peterson in the Chancery Division, shows that the relations of Mr. Delane are not all agreed upon this point. Lady Dasent, the present legal representative of Mr. John Thaddeus Delane, and those beneficiaries interested in the property, have brought an action against Mr. Dasent, in order to prevent the public sale of the letters. They hold that many of them belong to and from well-known people occupying public positions, they might, if unscrupulously dealt with, cause annoyance and even scandal.

The judge before whom the case was brought held that the onus was on Mr. Delane, to whom the letters appeared to have been presented by his father. The judge then asked what steps Messrs. Sotheby, who were represented in court, intended to take. "If," he declared, "I take the view that the applicants cannot succeed and make no order, Sotheby's might be left with the possibility that at the trial the plaintiff would be found right. If they have sold in the meantime, certain consequences might follow." Messrs. Sotheby having expressed themselves willing to give an undertaking, the judge granted an injunction restraining the sale of the letters.

Letters of National Interest

In a question dealing with those who have held great public positions in the country, it is not merely their private characters, but the prestige of the whole nation which is at stake, and in such instances not good taste alone, but patriotism also may be concerned. That the letters should, in any case, be thrown upon the open market must seem deplorable to anyone who recognizes their great value and interest. It is to be hoped that the present delay will serve the dual purpose of causing those to whom the correspondence belongs to reconsider the wisdom of selling it thus indiscriminately, and also of arousing the trustees of the nation to the realization of a unique opportunity. Were the letters secured in this way, the dangers anticipated by those who have brought this action would be averted, and the whole affair dealt with in the interest of the public, whose concern it actually is.

MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The Alabama Memorial Commission has announced a campaign to raise \$500,000, minimum, to erect a monument to men of Alabama who served in the war against Germany. The state Legislature has appropriated \$50,000 for the fund. The site and form of the monument has not yet been determined.

SCHOLARSHIPS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—A bill which would provide 80 extra scholarships for students of the University of Vermont who require and are qualified to receive such state aid, has been introduced in the Vermont Senate by Senator Martin S. Vilas of Burlington, Vermont, one of the trustees of the university. The bill calls for an annual appropriation of \$12,000 from state educational funds.

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES ARE NOT CONNECTED

Line Drawn Between National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman's Party Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The uninhabited have long been asking what the difference is between the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman's Party, and that "all those on whom depend the decisions so anxiously awaited by our martyred populations" should realize the horror of the atrocities which have been committed.

It is to be hoped that the Chamber

will heed these pressing appeals, and take the necessary measures to satisfy those whom the war has so particularly afflicted, and who fear, in the bitterest of their tortured hearts, that even their countrymen are forgetting them.

AMONG THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, New Hampshire—New Hampshire's House of Representatives passed an Anti-Cider Bill on Wednesday afternoon by 151 votes to 126 after an all-day debate. All amendments were rejected and the measure constitutes the most drastic bone-dry legislation ever proposed in the State. The vote was practically the same as on the question, earlier in the session, of ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the national Constitution.

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NEW YORK, New York—"It is the

most absurd thing in the world to talk of putting up prices when there is no market; everybody has more coal now than he knows what to do with," said Arthur F. Rice, com-

misioner for the Coal Merchants' Association of New York, to a representa-

tive of this office, when asked how

it was that an advance in price of anthracite coal was forecast for the country in general, while in some

places dealers were putting their

prices down from \$1 to \$2 a ton.

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NEW YORK, New York—"Such a proceeding would certainly

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There are large stocks on hand at

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year's experience and, in general, have

enough on hand to last for some time yet.

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NEW YORK, New York—"The day after the New York Fuel

Administration ceased to function, the New York retail coal merchants re-

duced prices of anthracite domestic

and receipts kept of it.

AMONG THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

scarcely three years old. Not only is it not affiliated with the National Suffrage Association, but the very foundation of its existence dates back to the severance in 1913 of the connection between the National Suffrage Association and the then head of one of the association's standing committees."

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AMONG THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, New York—"The day after the New York Fuel

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AUTOCRATIC LINES OF ONE BIG UNION

Conservative Labor Leader Declares New Organization Abandons Democracy and Establishes Junta Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. H. Watson, secretary of the Victorian Painters' Union, who has given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his views on Australian labor problems, is regarded at the Trades Hall by the rising "militant" section of Unionists as typical of the old type of trades union official. He is one of those who believe that the legitimate object of trades unionism is to better the working conditions of employees by legal methods, whenever possible, but is strongly opposed to the union movement being used for political purposes or to bring about the formation of Socialist republics.

Mr. Watson led the opposition to the One Big Union proposal at the recent Victorian Trades Union Conference, but its advocates carried the conference against him. As one of the most prominent of the old craft union officials, who are rapidly giving place to the militant Socialist leaders with their One Big Union scheme, his views are of considerable interest.

"Probably no country in the world has been less prejudicially affected by the great war than has Australia; but, if the course of civil and industrial life in Australia has been but little disturbed by the tragic events convulsing the Old World, these events have had a powerful influence on the public mind," said Mr. Watson. "Interest has been aroused in a multitude of questions bearing on the relations of capital and labor, our international commercial interests and especially our position with regard to the Empire."

Loyalty of Labor

The unusually intimate relationship set up by the participation in hostilities of so large a portion of our population as an integral part of the British forces, has focussed public attention on the present and future position of the country in the Empire. The rejection of conscription, and the evidences of disaffection in certain quarters, have given rise to the questions: Are the masses of the people of Australia loyal? Will the capitalists and the workers be able to compose their differences pending the evolution of a more scientific and equitable social organization? Or will Bolsheviks take root in this country, and the steady methods of the reformer be overwhelmed by those of the destructive revolutionary?

That conscription was rejected proves nothing on the question of Australian loyalty. That question was largely decided on personal and party grounds. The equity of the measure was hardly considered. Nor does the voluntary enlistment of the 300,000 or 400,000 of our population settle the question of the loyalty of the working classes. Men take up arms from a variety of motives. Furthermore, a percentage, especially of the earlier contingents, consisted of young men of British birth who were returning to defend their native land. It may fairly be accepted, however, that the majority of the working classes are possibly, if not actively, loyal to the Empire.

Whatever may be the position of the rank and file of the working classes, the attitude of the official and more militant sections of unionists toward the Empire is, to say the least, lukewarm. Probably the last song to be heard in such circles would be the national anthem, and many make a point of retaining their hats during its performance in public. Notwithstanding its professed preference for voluntary recruiting, official labor has never given any real support to that method of filling the ranks. Its support of Australia's participation in the war has never been cordial or ungrudging. As a rule, the international Socialists among us are so lavish of their affection for the foreigner that they have none to spare for those of their own race and kindred. There is always a disposition on their part to defend and apologize for things German, and only hostile criticism for things British.

Wherever official pronouncement has been made on behalf of the Labor Party with regard to the war, it has been characterized always by reservation, never by hearty support.

Closer Union Needed

The question of closer union is engrossing an extraordinary amount of attention in labor circles at the present time. There is a general consensus of opinion that the craft union as a separate and distinct entity cannot adequately serve the needs of the present day. The more militant and revolutionary section of unions, with their genius for destruction, would sweep away all existing organizations as being useless and futile. They propose to organize on the military model, notwithstanding that militarism is their pet aversion. All labor is to be organized into One Big Union. Its constitution and methods in each of the proposed schemes is on highly centralized and autocratic lines. Authority and funds alike are vested in a limited number of officials. They want things done, they say, these militiamen of labor, and the only way to get them done is to abandon democratic forms and methods, set aside the view of the rank and file, and let the junta rule.

Whether they recognize it or otherwise, the proposals of the One Big Unionists reveal a cynical contempt for all the democratic principles for which labor is supposed to stand. Consult the rank and file! Let the membership decide on your policy and tactics! That takes too much

time; it is cumbersome and inefficient. The rank and file must obey orders and not give them. All the autocratic interests of the world have held the same language throughout the course of history. The objection of the One Big Unionist to autocracy disappears when he is the autocrat.

Fortunately for the interests of unionists in general, the desire for centralization seems still to be confined to a comparatively limited number of enthusiasts. The mass of unionists still cling to their autonomous rights and have a mind to control their own business and the expenditure of their own money.

"That some form of closer union is necessary goes without saying. The elaborate interweaving of interests calls for a linking up of organizations. But, in the opinion of many, the necessary solidarity can be provided by a system of industrial federation, which, while providing for common action where interests are common, will leave to existing organizations the autonomous control of their own affairs. Unless labor, as a whole, is prepared to abjure its ancient faith in democracy, this is the only possible form of organization for unionism in Australia."

POLICY OF LABOR PARTY IN BRITAIN

Decision to Withdraw From Government Coalition Now Considered a Tactical Blunder

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is becoming exceedingly difficult for the ordinary workingman to understand the present policy of the British Labor Party, to appreciate the reasons which led the party to withdraw from the Coalition Government on the eve of a general election, and at a time when labor is so vitally concerned with the Peace Conference now meeting in Paris.

It is now generally recognized among the supporters of the party that the decision to withdraw from the government was a tactical blunder. Men who have devoted the best days of their lives to the formation of an independent working-class political party admit that, having once decided to enter the coalition to assist in the prosecution of the war, the party should have remained in office until peace was finally settled.

Even members of the party who were bitterly opposed to the proposal that Labor representatives should join the government when the invitation was extended to them two years ago, denounce the destructive tactics of the small group of pacifists responsible for the blunder, which they characterize as sheer stupidity, prompted by a blind and overweening opposition to the Prime Minister and his supporters.

What was there to be gained, they ask, in withdrawing from the government at this juncture? Their independence as a political party had been hardly considered. Nor does the voluntary enlistment of the 300,000 or 400,000 of our population settle the question of the loyalty of the working classes. Men take up arms from a variety of motives. Furthermore, a percentage, especially of the earlier contingents, consisted of young men of British birth who were returning to defend their native land. It may fairly be accepted, however, that the majority of the working classes are possibly, if not actively, loyal to the Empire.

The party which was beyond reproach and had worked unceasingly to keep the wheels of industry smoothly running for the production of munitions, have shared the fate of the pacifists. It is surprising in the circumstances that Labor has done so well—it has done exceedingly well, and the party as a whole can be depended upon to defeat the fate of so many of their members, and to take the necessary steps to recover lost ground.

Holiday Issue

Then after this compromise had been agreed upon by both parties, the employers finally refused to put the agreement into effect unless the men would waive the Saturday afternoon half holiday which was then in effect.

Instead of having broken our agreement, as we are charged with having done, we claim that it is the employers who have broken their side of the compact. We claim that the employers have no right to try to make the Saturday afternoon holiday issue, as it was a part of the agreement that working conditions, which would include hours of work, were to continue only to the end of the war.

While the war is not, technically, over,

we claim that for all practical purposes it is finished and that all pertinent war conditions are passed.

Furthermore the Saturday half holiday had been enjoyed by us, with the exception of three months in the summer, and by the big yards in the East and the Northwest, and we see no reason for going back to old time. The fact that the men do not work Saturday afternoons does not cost the employers anything as the men are paid by the hour.

The employers say that they cannot pay the retroactive wages, as they did not include the advance in their estimates on contracts; but we contend that they must have included the advance in their estimates, since they had agreed to meet whatever advance the Macy board might make, to take effect from Aug. 1.

ENGINEERS STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Jan. 23)—As has been mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, anticipating the National Conference which, as already stated in these columns, is to be held to straighten out the details of the shorter working week, a local conference of employers and engineering trades unions was arranged by the Ministry of Labor in consequence of the strike in the Action district, which, it was feared, would spread to other parts of London. This conference failed to reach a settlement. According to the statement of a trade union official, if the strike was not settled within a few days it was possible that the number of men in-

PACIFIC STRIKERS RESUMING WORK

Issues in Shipbuilding Industry in San Francisco Bay Region Complicated—Agent of Machinists Explains the Situation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The labor situation in the shipbuilding industry in the San Francisco Bay region seems gradually to be righting itself, many of the men who have been out on strike for one cause or another having returned to work. The issues underlying the various controversies are seemingly of a rather complicated nature, although they have in the main been connected in one way or another with the failure of the employers in ships doing contract work for the shipbuilders, to carry out the terms of the award made by the Shipyard Labor Adjustment Board, commonly known as the Macy board, in the manner that the workmen thought it should have been put into effect. The matter is further complicated by the fact that some of the unions have acted contrary to the rulings of their Internationals, and the Iron Trades Council, which body, in accordance with the practice of collective bargaining, has made agreements with the employers' organizations:

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, J. H. Beckmeyer, business agent of the San Francisco lodge of the International Association of Machinists, explained the situation, as far as the machinists are concerned, as follows:

Agreement Made

"On Jan. 2, 1918, we made an agreement with the California Metal Trades Association, representing the employers, which was to continue until Aug. 1, 1918, at which time we were to have another conference for the purpose of readjusting wages in accordance with any increased cost of living that may have come into force in the meantime. This conference to arrange a wage scale to take effect on Aug. 1 was held in July, but the representatives of the employers stated that it should have been put into effect. The matter is further complicated by the fact that some of the unions have acted contrary to the rulings of their Internationals, and the Iron Trades Council, which body, in accordance with the practice of collective bargaining, has made agreements with the employers' organizations:

From Scotland comes the disquieting news that it is the intention to declare a national strike, to enforce the 48-hour week, that although the movement has not received the consent and approval of the national executives, the local officials are supporting the demands and that the local machinery will be utilized in bringing the strike to a satisfactory conclusion.

From a personal visit to the Clyde a few weeks ago, when I investigated the causes of unrest and inquired into the real character and scope of the revolutionary elements said to dominate on the riverside, I am extremely doubtful if, at the moment, the various contending factions can command sufficient unity among themselves to bring about a general cessation of work.

The Scottish folk are temperamentally cautious and will need to be satisfied that the young hotheads can hold out a reasonable hope of success before they decide to withdraw their labor.

involved would be 150,000 in London alone.

The strikers assert that the instruction issued by the employers insisting upon 47 actual working hours, depriving them of privileges long enjoyed, was not posted until the result of the ballot was made known. The employers are charged with breaking faith, as the ballot was taken on the understanding that existing customs were not to be interfered with. Had there been the slightest reason to believe that an attempt would be made to deprive the workers of these privileges, the vote would have been overwhelmingly against acceptance of the 47-hour week, and the demand for 44 would still have been proceeded with.

The present dispute in the London district is complicated by the circumstance that 257 workmen were under notice to leave the firm in question, which notice has now expired; and the men demand that these men shall be taken back for the number of days unexpired when they struck work.

That employers regard this as a vital question is evidenced by their stubborn refusal to concede the point. I am strongly inclined to the belief that the question of privileges, the original cause of the strike, would have been settled satisfactorily at the last meeting but for the new development; for instance, the firm, while still objecting to each workman stopping his machine to make his morning cup of tea, might agree to appointing some one to do this, the workman to remain at his machine, which would be kept running.

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The eight-hour day has been a bone of contention with the engineers since 1897, when a demand for a 48-hour week led to a strike and lockout which lasted for 30 weeks, involving 30,000 men and an expenditure of nearly £500,000 in strike pay, after which the men returned to work without a reduction in the working week. While the loss to the workers on that occasion was capable of approximate computation, the loss to the employers was not so readily known; one reliable authority, however, estimated the amount at £25,000,000; but whatever the exact figures the splendid discipline shown by the engineers during the dispute demonstrated to the employers that a struggle with trade unionism on the hours question was not one that could be lightly undertaken without dire consequences to the industry concerned.

Negotiations have been entered into from time to time ever since that date, but the most employers have been prepared to concede was a 50-hour week, conditional upon the acceptance of a one-break system, that is to say, the time devoted to breakfast should be discontinued, one break only for the midday meal to be allowed, to which the unions would not agree.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of war in 1914, there were reasonable prospects that a settlement on the question would be reached but when hostilities commenced, the unions with commendable magnanimity agreed to allow the matter to rest, the employers on their part agreeing to consider the question favorably when peace was declared. Negotiations were resumed in November of last year, when the unions submitted a demand for a 44-hour week, it being eventually agreed jointly to recommend the acceptance of a 47-hour week with one break. The aggregate ballot vote of the unions concerned showed a majority of 172,000, over two to one, in favor of acceptance.

Unofficial Strikes

It is significant to note, however, that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the pioneers of the movement, who, almost alone, were concerned in the great struggle 20 years ago, only carried the proposal by a comparatively small majority. Members of this organization are perhaps chiefly responsible for the unconstitutional and unofficial strikes now taking place, precipitated in the majority of instances by an isolated employer here and there attempting to deprive the workpeople of some trifling old-established custom faithfully cherished.

Commercial experts are unanimous that the demands are greater than the mining industry can carry, that the government should place a full statement before the public, take courage in both hands, and strenuously oppose the claims put forward.

Into this harmony of opinion comes a protest from Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping in the late government, who indignantly repudiates the assertion that the program of the miners would injure the nation's industry, and that an extortionate demand is made upon the coal consumer.

He claims that "it is quite possible for the nation to have cheap power consistent with the payment of high wages to the coal producers," charges the mine owners with using extravagant and unscientific methods in the production of coal, and indicted the nation as a whole in neglecting to make the best use of its finest asset, which, though "clumsily and wastefully" used, has made England a great power.

Sir Leo invites the experts to read the Final Report of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies (1905), in which is to be found abundant evidence of the extraordinary and prodigious waste of coal in industry generally. The position occupied by Sir Leo Chiozza Money in the political world, together with his reputation as a statistician, will strengthen the morale of the miners, and tend to remove whatever doubts they and the public generally had in regard to the financial aspects of their program.

STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, on storage holdings of fish on Feb. 13, shows that 187 storages had stocks of \$6,940,397 pounds of frozen fish, cured herring and milt cured salmon. The 182 storages that reported for Feb. 15, this year and last, show present holdings of \$4,724,990 pounds, as compared with 42,179,791 pounds last year, an increase of 42,545,199 pounds or 100.9 per cent.

SHORTER WORKING WEEK STILL URGED

Engineers and Shipbuilders in Great Britain Demand Further Reduction to 44-Hour Week

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Jan. 16) — The adoption of a 47-hour week in the engineering and shipbuilding trades has not given the universal satisfaction the federated employers were led to believe would have followed the concession, which came into operation on New Year's Day. From all parts of the country resolutions are being passed by tremendous and enthusiastic majorities demanding a further reduction in hours to 44 per week, the original demand put forward by the Engineering Allied Trades Joint Committee.

The present dispute in the London district is complicated by the circumstance that 257 workmen were under notice to leave the firm in question, which notice has now expired; and the men demand that these men shall be taken back for the number of days unexpired when they struck work.

That employers regard this as a vital question is evidenced by their stubborn refusal to concede the point. I am strongly inclined to the belief that the question of privileges, the original cause of the strike, would have been settled satisfactorily at the last meeting but for the new development; for instance, the firm, while still objecting to each workman stopping his machine to make his morning cup of tea, might agree to appointing some one to do this, the workman to remain at his machine, which would be kept running.

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TESTIMONY FAVORS PROHIBITION LAW

Canadian Editors Comment on the Wide Approval of War-Time Legislation — Business Men's Commendation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Interest in the question of permanent Dominion-wide prohibition having become intensified by the convening on Feb. 20 of the Federal Parliament, which is to be asked to enact a new dry law at its present sitting, the widespread popular demand for abolition of the drink traffic in Canada is today a matter of more than superficial discussion.

A detailed explanation of the status of prohibition in the Dominion of Canada was recently presented by the Canadian News Office of The Christian Science Monitor. In addition, the favorable attitude toward prohibition of leading Canadian statesmen was the subject of a later article. The Canadian News Office has now obtained the opinions of editors of leading journals of the country relative to the success of prohibition throughout Canada. These opinions, which follow, are valuable in that as the rule the press is found to closely express the attitude of the general public.

Ottawa Citizen—Every merchant will tell you of the increased business he attributes to the purchasing power of the dollars that formerly passed over the saloon bar, but are now spent on the clothing and feeding of the man's family.

Winnipeg Free Press—Almost certain that Manitoba would approve Dominion prohibition measure. Business and social conditions have shown wonderful improvement since enforcement of Manitoba Temperance Act, several years ago. Great decrease in drunkenness and crime in the last two years.

Peterborough Review—Act has not adversely affected trade, as business was never better. Police court cases have fallen off 50 per cent, and general improvement is noted. Opinion of majority is license system will never be restored.

Absolute Enforcement

Charlottetown Guardian—Prohibition has been a factor in industrial and commercial development that has been a noteworthy feature of the past several years. Almost total absence of crime undoubtedly largely attributable to prohibition, while many homes have been made happier socially and economically; under a commission, enforcement is now practically absolute.

Hamilton Spectator—By all but a small fraction of the people here prohibition is rated a great success. Experience has turned many former opponents into enthusiastic supporters. The general opinion is that it is here to stay, and that no referendum after the war could bring the liquor traffic back. Business is booming. There is no lack of hotel accommodation.

Guelph Herald—The general opinion here is that the city has signalized itself as a direct result of prohibition. There is very little drunkenness now seen on the streets; police court records show a reduced number of cases, and these largely arise from the fact that a man under the influence of drink is speedily locked up and an endeavor made to find where he got the liquor; substantial fines imposed are stimulating activity in this respect. Improved effect of removing the bars is noticeable on trade as it is in homes. Families have money to pay bills promptly, and merchants say many back debts have been paid they never expected to see.

License Opposed

Edmonton Bulletin—Prohibition in Alberta has been the greatest boon. Owing to the difficult times that the Province has experienced in the past four years, while there has been considerable liquor in the Province as a result of illegal importation, drunkenness has been small compared with the license period. Business men are unanimous in testimony to the benefits of the Alberta Liquor Law, both in domestic and industrial life of the Province. There is no doubt but that the sentiment of the people is strongly opposed to a return to conditions which prevailed under the license system of a few years ago.

Vancouver World—Prohibition now in force over a year. Effect has been most marked on industrial and social life. Trade excellent and general domestic conditions greatly improved. Effort to secure Great War Veterans' approval of a movement to repeal the law and authorize light wines and beers turned down by the association, who said prohibition is necessary in the work of properly rehabilitating soldiers.

Montreal Witness—The fight may well engage the best efforts of every friend of progress and morality in the Province; nothing must be left to chance, nothing lost through overconfidence. Liquor must not "come back." It must be seen to that it sustains such a defeat in Ontario and in the rest of Canada that it will never dare to raise its head again in any part of our Dominion.

People Satisfied

Regina Leader—The people are more than satisfied that the bars have been abolished, and conditions are infinitely better now.

Toronto Globe—The strength of the prohibition army has been enormously increased by the extension of the franchise to the women of Ontario. To them we must look for much of the work of organization. The saloon and the womanhood of any community are natural enemies. The open bar is an ever present menace to the home. In the overwhelming majority for permanent prohibition of the liquor traffic which the electors of Ontario will

assuredly pile up when the issue comes before them, women voters will have their full share.

Toronto Mail and Empire—In the many letters on that subject that have appeared in our columns in the past few months every phase of it has been dealt with and every shade of opinion has found expression. It has been fully discussed and on one point there has been virtual agreement namely, that there should be no restoration of the bar trade.

Opponents Won Over

Owen Sound Sun—The battle has been a long, hard one. The same battle will be on in Canada when the people are called on after the war to declare whether war-time prohibition is to be permanent or not. The experience of the United States will be an inspiration to the advocates of prohibition in Canada. It would be la-

NEW-ZEALAND DRY OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Canadian Labor Leader Describes the Situation on Completing a Speaking Campaign There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—That prohibition will carry in New Zealand when the referendum is taken in April next, is the conviction of James Simpson, a leading Canadian representative of labor who, as already stated by the Canadian news office, has just returned from a prohibition speaking campaign in that country. Mr. Simpson is a former chairman of the board of control, Ottawa, and a

to complete the construction. As a by-product of the scheme 1,000,000 horsepower would be developed. The program includes the creation of 28 miles of artificial waterway and the improvement by dredging and excavation of 80 miles of river and lake beds. There is available 322 miles of natural waterway over 300 feet wide and 22 feet deep. The matter of distance between Chicago and the lower lakes is cited as among the chief reasons for the preference for the Georgian Bay waterway scheme.

The decision of the Canadian Government to enlarge the Welland Canal meant that the Georgian Bay scheme would not be proceeded with (for some time at any rate) and that the St. Lawrence would be made the grain route to Montreal. The Canadian Marine Association and most of the marine interests favored the St. Lawrence route. Only lately the Canadian

NAVAJO BLANKET WEAVERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Our start was premeditated an early one as the hogans where we had been told there were Yei belt shi blankets in process of weaving was six miles from camp up the valley of the San Juan River, and it was desirable even in the comfortable automobile of our friend, the young trader from Shiprock, to make the excursion in the cool of the morning. Well enough we knew the fierceness of July noonday sun above the Navajo desert! Besides, if we arrived at the hogan toward the middle of the day or in the afternoon, we should probably find the family at the midday meal or taking

represented the Yei—Navajo divinities instead of the conventional geometrical figures ordinarily used in the design of a Navajo blanket. The brightly colored manikins, notwithstanding a general tendency to triangular heads and feet, appeared so innocent on their background of brown and gray native wool—they themselves being woven in of the manufactured yarns—that we could not but smile at their grotesqueness.

Our friend, the trader, told us that a great decrease has taken place in the production of the Navajo blankets within the past few months. This is due to the high price of wool. At such a price for raw material as the Navajos received for the last clip, they do not need to labor converting it into blankets. These are always purchased by pound at the trading post, payment being made for the greater part in articles of clothing and food necessary for their simple existence at the hogan or sheepherder's camp.

AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—The state Senate on Tuesday passed a joint resolution ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment. The vote was 29 to 16. Pennsylvania thus becomes the forty-fifth state to ratify. The House of Representatives adopted the resolution three weeks ago.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Federation of Women's Institutes of Canada passed a resolution at its closing session, urging that the federal government immediately confer on women the right to sit in the Dominion House of Parliament at Ottawa. The Hon. Arthur Meighen, Acting Minister of Justice, upon being queried on this point by the federation, wired that women electors have not the right to sit in the House of Commons. The federation will take measures to interest the disbanding Red Cross societies and auxiliaries as well as Navy League auxiliaries in the Federated Institutes. Miss Mary McIsaac of Alberta, who proposed this constructive scheme, held that the institutes embodied in their program the work these other auxiliaries propose to organize for under peace. Much duplication of work and energy would be saved by their entering into the institutes. Two important resolutions passed by the federation will be forwarded to the Dominion Government. They are a resolution urging that the present prohibition federal measure obtained by order-in-council be made permanent, and a further resolution asking the government to make adequate provision for the establishment of a laboratory for general experiments, investigations, and research into household economics.

CABINET CHANGES AT REGINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Due to the resignation from the Saskatchewan Government of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, a rearrangement of portfolios has been made necessary and the work of the government is to be in future carried on by a Cabinet of seven instead of eight as hitherto. The Premier and president of the Executive Council, W. M. Martin, K. C., becomes Minister of Railways in addition to his former duties. The Hon. C. A. Dunning, Treasurer, gives up the portfolio as Minister of Telephones and takes the agricultural portfolio. The Hon. W. E. Knowles, Secretary, becomes also Minister of Telephones.

Mr. Russell said that Siberia is producing enough, and that increased production is therefore unnecessary. How to get the products together, how to transport them to market, the location of markets and avenues through which these products must pass are so far facts that are sealed to the average Siberian. He pointed out that western Siberia exported 70,000 tons of a high grade of butter to England in 1914, that it sold \$130,000,000 of its products in the United States in 1918, but bought only \$4,000,000 worth here.

TRADE OF SIBERIA IS TO BE SOUGHT

Business Interests of Seattle, Washington, Propose Inauguration of Regular Sailings of American Merchant Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—No subject based on reconstruction is getting the attention of Seattle's business interests as that of closer connections with Siberia. Reversal through the war of the avenues of overseas trade and the more general use of the trans-Pacific highways has given manufacturers and jobbers here a glimpse of the commercial possibilities on the other side.

While Japan has enjoyed a practical monopoly of the ocean tonnage between Puget Sound and the Orient up to the present, plans are being made here for the inauguration of regular sailings of American merchant ships, and overseas trade exports are being secured by these corporations with special regard to their fitness in dealing with commercial problems in Siberia. Steamship companies have created foreign trade departments for the express purpose of procuring a foothold in Siberia. Experimental sailings from Puget Sound for the Orient, by vessels owned and operated by companies with headquarters here, already have been started.

W. A. Russell, former United States trade commissioner in Siberia, now at the head of the foreign trade department of the Pacific Steamship Company, a post recently created for him in view of the expected volume of trade, as speaker at a luncheon at the Transportation Club, asserted that Siberia's problem from the standpoint of closer trade relations with the United States was not that of finance, but of education. "If we are practically and promptly to develop our trade relations with Siberia," he said, "we must show its people how to assemble, how to sell and how to organize its imports and exports. We must send our men there, to live, to educate commercially. The problem is much broader than finance, covering as it does the field of democratic missionary work, best defined in answer to the question as to why America entered the world war. We cannot build up our trade with Siberia with firearms, but with the weapons of democracy."

Mr. Russell said that Siberia is producing enough, and that increased production is therefore unnecessary. How to get the products together, how to transport them to market, the location of markets and avenues through which these products must pass are so far facts that are sealed to the average Siberian. He pointed out that western Siberia exported 70,000 tons of a high grade of butter to England in 1914, that it sold \$130,000,000 of its products in the United States in 1918, but bought only \$4,000,000 worth here.

WAR-TIME DRY BILL IS INDORSED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With Senator King, Democrat, Utah, dissenting, the Senate Judiciary subcommittee has voted to report favorably the Sheppard Bill to enforce war-time prohibition.

The sub-committee struck out the provision making owners of buildings liable for violation by tenants. The Department of Justice is authorized to prosecute complaints reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and \$1,500,000 is allowed to carry out the provisions of the bill.

SALES TO SOLDIERS FORBIDDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Western cities have received satisfactory assurances by telegrams from the delegates sent to interview the federal government, that a large construction program would be undertaken this year to relieve unemployment. The delegates telegraphed that 300 miles of railway construction work would be undertaken in Alberta and Saskatchewan in connection with the Canadian national railway system. Much work on roads was also promised in conjunction with the provincial government, the amount which the Dominion Government proposes to spend in this Province being \$400,000.

Later, a member of the party asked permission to take a picture of one of the weavers at her loom, and she readily gave her permission, although she insisted with expressive gestures that he wait a few minutes before doing so. Retiring into the Hogan, she reappeared shortly afterward clad in gala attire of wide calico skirts, velvet riding jacket, buckskin moccasins, and a full quota of turquoise and silver beads and bracelets.

The Yei belt shi or figure blankets, which were being made on this occasion, were of a rare design which rep-

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Good Shoes are an Economy



In gala attire to have her picture taken

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

mentable if we should fail where they succeeded, and it would create on the border a menace and a nuisance that might easily result in strained relations and consequent discriminating legislation.

Winnipeg Tribune—I have yet to hear regret expressed by a single person. Indeed, many of those who most earnestly command the act now are the majority of those who opposed prohibition at the time it was introduced. It was said that prohibition would have a bad effect upon business. The absolute reverse has been the case. The tens of thousands that every month found their way over the gin counter have been turned into the retail stores to buy clothing and food for thousands of children who formerly were neglected. But perhaps the greatest tribute after all to the splendid success of prohibition is the fact that nearly all the jails in the Province have been closed and the cost of the administration of justice greatly curtailed. The measure carried overwhelmingly with the votes of men only.

REPATRIATION LEAGUE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—The Repatriation League of Montreal is the name of a new organization formed by representative business, professional, and military men of the city. The aims of the organization are, in general, toward the fulfillment in their entirety to returning soldiers of the promises made to them by the public in the early days of the war. The league will work for the accomplishment of its aims by supplementing the efforts of the federal and provincial authorities as well as those of various organizations in reestablishing the returning soldier in rational civil life.

It has been decided to open the offices of the organization in the Peel Street barracks. By having offices in the barracks the league will be able to get in personal touch with every soldier discharged in Montreal. The discharged man will be able to immediately state his desires as regards employment to officers of the league and they will take steps for finding him employment. One of the chief aims of the league for the present will be the promotion of public opinion in favor of the employment of returned soldiers.

CANADA'S NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The personnel and the vessels belonging to the Canadian Navy are as follows, according to recent statistics: Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy number 749; officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, 4734; naval vessels on the Atlantic, H. M. C. S. Nobe, depot and training ship; H. M. C. S. Shearwater, submarine depot, and two submarines; H. M. C. S. Grise, torpedo boat destroyer; nine auxiliary patrol ships, 47 armed trawlers, 58 armed drifters, 11 armed mine sweepers and tugs, and a flotilla of motor launches. Naval vessels on the Pacific Coast: H. M. C. S. Rainbow, depot and training ship; H. M. C. S. Algerine, ship; auxiliary patrol ship Malaspina, and motor launches; H. M. C. S. Shearwater and two submarines in the early part of the war were stationed on the Pacific Coast but in the summer of 1917 these vessels proceeded to Halifax via the Panama Canal.

Toronto Globe—The strength of the prohibition army has been enormously increased by the extension of the franchise to the women of Ontario. To them we must look for much of the work of organization. The saloon and the womanhood of any community are natural enemies. The open bar is an ever present menace to the home. In the overwhelming majority for permanent prohibition of the liquor traffic which the electors of Ontario will

have their usual siesta. In either case, the women would naturally have left off weaving.

The Hogan, which stood among a group of others near an irrigation ditch, was a characteristic native dwelling built of rough timber supports banked half-way up the sides with earth. The door, the only aperture, in accordance with Navajo custom, faced eastward. It being summer, this main room was in use more as a storeroom than for living purposes. Under shelter of a temporary roof of cottonwood boughs, which formed a porch, was the cooking equipment, consisting of several blackened pots propped in the ashes with stones. A number of low stools, the device for chairs used among primitive tent dwellers, and the looms of rough poles and crosspieces were erected on either side of the improvised piazza.

The women and children gathered at the Hogan returned our greeting courteously. In the isolated homes of these people, this is the rule, despite the fact that strangers such as we often come through curiosity. The women, who had stopped their weaving on our approach, obliged us by taking it up again when we intimated that we wished to see them at the work. Two of them took their places on the sheepskin mats before the looms and began deftly arranging the various threads in the complicated pattern, then making this firm with brisk strokes of the batten. An older woman occupied herself in spinning a pile of raw wool with a crude distaff, while several very shy children looked on at a safe distance from us.

Later, a member of the party asked permission to take a picture of one of the weavers at her loom, and she readily gave her permission, although she insisted with expressive gestures that he wait a few minutes before doing so. Retiring into the Hogan, she reappeared shortly afterward clad in gala attire of wide calico skirts, velvet riding jacket, buckskin moccasins, and a full quota of turquoise and silver beads and bracelets.

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Protect your beds and your children's cribs by buying our Mattress

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR CONTESTS IN CONFERENCE

Universities of Minnesota and Chicago Are Expected to Win Their Games Against Wisconsin and Illinois on Saturday

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING						
College—	Won	Lost	P.C.	Score	12	
Chicago	9	0	1,000	11-12		
Minnesota	8	0	71	9-10		
Northwestern	5	2	555	4-7		
Michigan	2	4	332	1-8		
Ohio State	2	4	332	1-8		
Purdue	3	7	306	1-10		
Indiana	2	6	256	1-7		
Wisconsin	2	6	256	1-7		
Illinois	2	7	222	1-8		

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HAS GOOD RACE

Upsets and Surprises Are the Chief Features of That Conference's Basketball Championship Contests This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GOLDEN, Colorado.—The winter sport season in the Rocky Mountain Conference has been one of upsets and surprises. Teams that apparently had no chance for Conference honors have climbed steadily to the top, and others which were picked as contenders for the title have settled to the bottom. Of this last class the Colorado School of Mines is a typical example. The team secured a running start by starting practice earlier than the others, and in the few practice games that were scheduled played in what resembled championship style. They won the first game of the season from Denver University.

Their second game was played with Colorado College at Colorado Springs. They lost by a single field goal, the final score being 25 to 23. In the opinion of newspaper men and critics this game and the second game between these two teams played three weeks later were two of the best games that have ever been played on a Rocky Mountain floor.

In the first, the teams were extremely well matched. The college men were much larger and taller and so had one advantage; but the miners were much faster and handier with the ball. At the close of the regular interval of play the score was 23 to 23.

In the extra period the Colorado College men made one field goal which meant victory to them. The second game went to the miners, 32 to 19. In the return contest with Denver, (no one doubts that the Denver men were outplayed, but this very fact is what brought them victory. While the miners were working hard, the Denver men took it easy and allowed the score to creep up against them. Then in the final 10 minutes of play they opened up in whirlwind fashion and won the game with little trouble.

Players Are Shifted

Between this latter game and the second one with Colorado College, Coach Packard made one of the cleverest shifts of players and produced the biggest surprise that was brought about in the Conference this season. Colorado College was picked to win, and it was believed that the miners had no chance with any other team in the Conference. The renovated team, however, played a game that has seldom been equaled in the West.

Throughout the season, four men in particular have shown up brilliantly. Guy Miller '19, captain of the team and forward, has shown fine ability for field direction. He handled the team while on the floor in a manner that brought about team work that was out of the ordinary. At the same time he played his position well and was always to be relied upon to do good work on free throws.

George Dunn '20, who played guard until the shift was made, when he was transferred to forward, played both positions well, but did the most effective work as a forward.

Ernest Brunte '20, guard, handled his position well and covered his opposing forward constantly. Although at first his personal fouls were large in number, as those of most guards are, he cut them down until in the last contest he played the entire game without having one called on him.

L. Bryan '22, although a freshman, was used first as a forward. When the shift was made he was changed to center, where his talent for that position was realized.

At present it is impossible to pick the most probable winner of the Rocky Mountain championship. The miners are apparently out of running, although they can cause considerable trouble and many upsets in the standing of the other teams.

FOREST NEEDS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois.—The sixth player of the unbeaten Great Lakes Naval Training Station football team of 1918, Harold Erickson, halfback, joined Northwestern University this week. He was mustered out as a midshipman last Saturday. Erickson was one of the stand-bys of the Great Lakes eleven for two seasons. Before joining the navy he played a year and a half in the backfield for St. Olaf's College of Northfield, Minnesota. He will be eligible for competition next autumn, as will the five other Great Lakes players who preceded him to the local institution under the Inter-collegiate Conference Athletic Association ruling which provides that bona fide registrations in college after release from army or navy service shall make the entire scholastic year count for athletes instead of holding them ineligible for an exact year from the day they register.

The Great Lakes Athletes who preceded Erickson to the local institution are expected to make Northwestern the most formidable football team in the Conference next fall. Added to the six Great Lakes men will be R. A. Koehler '20, fullback of the undefeated navy team of the Chicago Auxiliary Naval Reserve Officers School, which was the only team in the country service or varsity which in any way matched Great Lakes' record last autumn.

Two more Great Lakes men register at Northwestern, but later withdrew their registration, leaving as a nucleus for 1919 football, seven splendid athletes. The men are R. A. Koehler '20, fullback; H. A. Ebdon '21, and Harold Erickson, halfbacks; L. S. Bernard '21 and C. S. Bernard '21, ends; C. E. Knight '21, center, and B. H. Miller '22, guard.

LAFAYETTE SELECTS PITT MAN AS COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina.—Plans to obtain a state appropriation of \$10,000 for promotion of North Carolina forestry, to be supplemented by a like amount from the federal government, featured the ninth annual meeting of the State Forestry Association, at Raleigh, North Carolina. The necessity for enlarged funds wherewith to systematically to combat fire menace, provide for reforestation and solve kindred problems was emphasized by all the speakers.

OHIO STATE HAS VETERANS BACK

Coach F. R. Castleman Expects to Develop a Varsity Track Team That Will Make a Good Showing This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Track practice was started at Ohio State University immediately after the opening of the second semester, and the return of former track athletes is expected to give the Buckeyes one of the best teams they have had in recent years.

Coach F. R. Castleman has hopes of making more of an impression in Inter-collegiate Conference A. A. circles than in past years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Lieut. R. L. Simpson, forty-four United States Infantry; D. S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., and J. W. Ray of the Illinois A. C. were the star performers in the annual indoor meet of the Millrose Athletic Club which was held in Madison Square Garden, Tuesday night. Judging from the class of competition seen at this meet, which is the first big one held since the armistice was signed, athletic performances in the United States will soon equal their pre-war standard.

Lieutenant Simpson made the trip from California and, despite the fact that he has not been doing very much training, the world's record hurdler had no difficulty in taking the 70-yard low and 70-yard high hurdles. H. A. Locke '21 of Cleveland, a 10s. man, also entered college. Locke, as a freshman last year, was the best dash man in the university.

In the mile M. E. Steinheimer '20, a lieutenant in the aviation corps, will probably run. It is also possible that F. E. Todd '19, elected captain in 1917, will be released from the army in time for track work. Todd is also a distance man. Other long-distance runners are C. E. August '19, and R. L. Roach '21. Both have had experience and should be good for points.

In the weights, Coach Castleman will have F. R. Williamson '20, better known as fullback on the Great Lakes team in 1918, and A. J. Nemecik '20, also a football and basketball man. G. R. Stinchcomb '20, quarterback on the Cleveland Naval Reserve football team last fall, will be available for the dashes and broad jump. Stinchcomb is good for over 21ft. in the broad jump and 10-1-5s. in the 100-yard dash.

No indoor meets have been scheduled for Ohio State because of the uncertainty of having the gymnasium and lack of material last semester. It is probable that the Buckeyes will send a team to the "Big Ten" indoor meet.

Oho State will probably be handicapped as usual by not having any real high-class performers who can take firsts in Western Conference meets. Locke, who as a high school man gave much promise, may be the one exception to this usual situation.

Loren Murchison of the St. Louis A. A. was, with Lieutenant Simpson, the only double winner. He captured the 70-yard handicap and 70-yard invitation dashes in 7-2-5s. Last fall he won the United States senior outdoor A. A. 220-yard dash championship as a representative of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The summary:

70-Yard Low Hurdles, Invitation—Won by R. L. Simpson, forty-four infantry, the Presidio, California; C. R. Erdman Jr., Princeton University, second; E. F. Smalley, University of Pennsylvania, third; D. Pollard, Meadowbrook A. A., fourth. Time—9s.

One-Mile Intercollegiate Relay—Won by G. T. Nightingale of New Hampshire State College was second, and C. J. Stout of the University of Chicago was third. Ray's time was 6m. 51s., only 42-5s. behind the world's record made by Ray in 1917.

The Buckeyes have one of the best freshman dash men ever to enroll in the university in Louis Moorehead '22, of Toledo. For two years Moorehead has been the fastest high school track man in the State. He was a member of the Scott High School (Toledo) football team which won the national championship two years ago.

NORTHWESTERN GETS ERICKSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois.—The sixth player of the Great Lakes N. T. S. Football Eleven to Join That University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The sixth player of the unbeaten Great Lakes Naval Training Station football team of 1918, Harold Erickson, halfback, joined Northwestern University this week. He was mustered out as a midshipman last Saturday. Erickson was one of the stand-bys of the Great Lakes eleven for two seasons. Before joining the navy he played a year and a half in the backfield for St. Olaf's College of Northfield, Minnesota. He will be eligible for competition next autumn, as will the five other Great Lakes players who preceded him to the local institution under the Inter-collegiate Conference Athletic Association ruling which provides that bona fide registrations in college after release from army or navy service shall make the entire scholastic year count for athletes instead of holding them ineligible for an exact year from the day they register.

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LAFAYETTE SELECTS PITT MAN AS COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

EASTON, Pennsylvania.—For the first time in the history of athletics, Lafayette College has selected a University of Pittsburgh man to coach its football team next fall. Dr. J. B. Sutherland, one of the greatest line men who ever played with G. S. Warner at Pittsburgh, has been appointed head coach of the Maroon and

White eleven. This announcement has just been made by T. Fisher, of Philadelphia, chairman of the athletic committee of the board of trustees. He will report early in the fall.

After graduating from Pittsburgh in June, 1918, Dr. Sutherland went to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, where he was commissioned a lieutenant. He coached the Greenleaf team last fall, which defeated all its opponents in the South and closed its season by defeating the Camp Dix, New Jersey, team in an inter-sectional service game in Washington.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIMPSON WINS BOTH HURDLES

J. W. Ray of Illinois Athletic Club Gets Permanent Possession of Wanamaker Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin.—University of Wisconsin is not anticipating a favorable year for track. War has so completely depleted the ranks of its athletes in all sports that it is impossible to build up a well-balanced or experienced teams to compete with other Inter-collegiate Conference A. A. universities which have been more fortunate in the number of men back from service, or which have not lost so many through enlistment.

No general plans are being laid for either an indoor team or an outdoor team in track. Coach T. E. Jones will do his best to turn out an aggregation to compete in the scheduled contests, but has no expectation for a successful year.

Poor condition of the track has delayed the beginning of practice. During the S. A. T. C. the indoor field was used as a mess hall and as a consequence was entirely ruined for running purposes. Because of this the team has not had an opportunity to get into trim or to develop any signs of good quality.

Coch. Jones has counted on the return of a large number of his former athletes from the service in time to get into condition for the meets which are to be held next month. He has had to face disappointment on this score, however, as not a single one of the expected men is back. And not only have no men returned but H. A. Gill '20, a "W" man in the high jump left college at the beginning of the second quarter.

March 8 the Wisconsin team meets Notre Dame, and March 22 the Conference meet is held at Evanston, Illinois, and March 14 a relay carnival of conference teams will be held at Madison, Wisconsin.

In the whole make-up of his team which will enter these contests, Coach Jones has only two "W" men, A. R. Burr '20 and B. W. Elsom '19, both in the two-mile. B. E. Meyers '20, R. W. Ramsey '20 and H. Hatch '19 are "A" men, but have not shown their best form this year.

SURE POINT WINNERS

The only sure point winners on his team are Burr and Elsom. Both of these men have had previous Conference experience on the cross-country and track teams. Elsom was captain of this year's cross-country squad and Burr has been chosen to lead the team of next year. In the two-mile Wisconsin should score in every meet.

Wellington Brothers '21 and Meyers are distance men of some ability who will supplement the work of Elsom and Burr. Ramsey is set for the half-mile, although his time has not given any indication that he will be able to do much against other Conference men. Hatch, a Chinese student, will be Wisconsin's chief asset in the sprints, and should be able to place in the quarter, L. W. Hall '20, P. A. Kayser '21 and E. E. Fourness '20 are all fast men, although not up to high Conference standard.

For pole vaulters, J. O. Pauly '21 and A. M. Spafford '19 are the only men available. Spafford is also running in the hurdles and will enter the high jump. Weight men are M. H. Hanson '19 and R. H. Blatter '21. L. D. Edwards '20 is entered in the high jump.

For the mile relay, Coach Jones has a line-up of men that should be able to place. Kayser, Hall, Fourness, and Ramsey are the quartet that will compose the team from present indications. Ramsey was a member of last year's relay team, but the other men are all new to the race.

In no race excepting the two-mile has Wisconsin any men who are certain to be strong contenders against the opposing teams. If only two or three of the stronger men of last year or of the year previous could have returned from the service the university would have been assured a good team, but under the present circumstances it does not appear that the Badgers will count for much in the coming race.

With a strong and well-balanced freshman team in the field, and with the return of old men for next year, Coach Jones is looking forward to that time and is not counting on the present to bring good results. The freshman squad in a dual meet ran away from the varsity. It has men who will probably be stars next year and with such men as will return for next year Wisconsin can then be counted on for a high-class team.

While the varsity team is not a shining light, intramural sports have been carried on with the greatest success in the history of this form of athletic competition at Wisconsin. Hundreds of students are competing each Saturday in inter-college, inter-fraternity, and inter-class events. It is expected that this competition will develop some material for the varsity squad.

CHAMPIONS ENTER THE FINAL ROUND

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards, United States doubles lawn tennis champions of 1918, continue to win in the annual Middle States covered-court tournament here and they are now in the final round of the doubles division of play.

They reached this bracket Tuesday when they defeated Donald Nichols

WISCONSIN HAS NO TRACK STARS

Coch. T. E. Jones Is Developing the Badger Candidates With a View to the Season of 1920 Rather Than to This One

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BALDWIN GROSS SALES INCREASE

Volume and Value of Locomotives Works Production Exceed Previous Records—Baldwin for Dividends Reduced

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gross sales of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the year ended Dec. 31, last, amounted to \$123,179,252, compared with \$98,263,865 in 1917. After heavy reserves and deductions for all charges and preferred dividends, there was a surplus of \$4,352,296, equal to 21.76 per cent on the common stock, compared with \$6,905,722 or 35.53 per cent on the common in the previous year. However, in 1918, there was a deduction of \$2,500,000 from the surplus on unexpended appropriations, so that the final surplus was \$1,852,296, equal to 9.02 per cent on the junior issue. The income account follows:

	1918	1917
Gross sales	\$123,179,252	\$98,263,865
Cost of goods sold	105,322,455	86,844,845
Net profit	17,856,800	11,420,020
Other income	1,303,541	861,165
Total income	19,160,341	12,281,185
Taxes, interest, etc.	1,493,829	1,536,645
Balance	18,262,112	11,193,849
Depn. reserve	6,500,000	6,000,000
Tax reserve	6,500,000	7,500,000
Adjustments, etc.	6,000,000	5,500,000
Aморitization	3,496,602	3,200,000
Dividends	12,500,810	8,884,118
Balance	5,752,296	8,305,722
Pfd. dividend	1,400,000	1,400,000
Surplus	4,352,296	6,905,722
Unexpended approp.	2,500,000	0
Surplus	1,852,296	6,905,722

President Alba B. Johnson says in part to the stockholders: "A year ago in the report for 1917 it was stated that 'During the entire year the plant has been operated as nearly to its maximum capacity as was consistent with the difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of material and fuel, difficulties of transportation, embargoes on shipments, etc.' These conditions continued throughout 1918. Nevertheless, both the volume and the value of production exceed all previous records. There were constructed 2532 new locomotives and 11 railway mounts for 44-inch guns, 16 caterpillar mounts for seven-inch guns, etc., having a value of \$109,515,970; other regular work was completed amounting to \$13,663,281. The total production of every kind amounted to \$123,179,251."

Contracts with various departments of the United States Government for locomotives, gun mounts, tanks, and other materials, to a value of approximately \$68,400,000, were canceled after the signing of the armistice.

AMERICAN RAILS FOR NETHERLANDS

NEW YORK, New York—For some years the Netherlands will be a buyer of steel rails from American producers, to be used largely for extending railroads in its East Indian possessions in development of the big sugar industry. Annual buying likely will be at the rate of more than 50,000 tons.

The rail program of the Netherlands Colonial Department contemplates building about 450 miles annually on Sumatra, and possibly 100 miles annually on Java, for some time. Java already has about 3000 miles of railroads and Sumatra about 750. A 70-pound rail is used. Rails of such size for 500 miles of construction would involve about 62,500 tons, until Holland commences to produce its own steel, a few years hence. Government and private interests are erecting a large steel plant near Amsterdam for filling Dutch domestic and colonial steel needs.

Since the opening of the year the Netherlands Colonial Department has bought about 18,000 tons of steel products from American producers. A relatively small part has been steel rails.

LONDON STOCK TRADING FLAT

LONDON, England—Dissatisfaction was shown throughout the City yesterday because of the severity of the treasury's amended regulations as to new issues of capital. Trading in securities on the stock exchange continued to lack briskness, although the markets were firm in the main, deriving confidence from reiterated hopes of a settlement of the coal labor controversy. Domestic descriptions displayed a tendency to work higher. Grand Trunks were offered. Flatness was noted in Russians. The oil section was inclined to sag. Mexicans held well.

ALUMINUM CONCERN'S NOTES

NEW YORK, New York—The Aluminum Company of America has sold \$12,000,000 per cent serial gold notes, due \$4,000,000 March 1, 1921, to 1933, inclusive, to a syndicate headed by the Union Trust Company and the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Bankers are offering the one-year maturity at par and the two and three-year maturities at 92% and 93%, respectively.

PETROLEUM RECEIPTS FIGURES

Oil CITY, Pennsylvania—Receipts of petroleum from the wells of Kansas and Oklahoma in January were 9,927,804 barrels, according to the Derrick. This was smaller than in December by 65,943 barrels. Deliveries by the midcontinental lines during January were 1,975,339 barrels, 1,108,491 barrels less than in December. Another decline on stocks was made in January, the reduction for the month being 1,796,099 barrels.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market			
Stocks—	Bid	Asked	Last
A. A. Metal	37	37	92
Alta. Explos.	5	5	92
Barnett O. & G.	4	4	92
Big ledge	5	5	92
Boston & Mont.	44	46	92
Caledonia	28	30	92
Calumet & Jér.	11	11	92
Canada Cap.	112	112	92
Cash Boy	5	7	92
Con Copper	6	6	92
Corden & Co.	7	7	92
Curtiss	11	12	92
Emerson	31	34	92
Federal Asphalt	21	25	92
Gillette	65	65	92
Glenfield Can.	134	134	92
Green-Monster	2	2	92
Hercules	4	4	92
Houston Oil	81	82	92
Howe Sound	33	4	92
Hudson Oil	75	80	92
Island Oil	10	10	92
Jumbo Verde	12	12	92
Kerr Lake	5%	5%	92
Keystone	62	62	92
Lake Torp Boat	1%	2%	92
Louisiana Co.	27	28	92
Magma Cap.	27	29	92
Abbe	27	29	92
McKin Dair	16	18	92
Merrell	24	24	92
Midwest Refining	175	177	92
Peerless	19	20	92
Perfection Tire	5	6	92
Russian Mfgs.	51	61	92
Sagamore Ref.	65	68	92
Semayoh Oil	71	75	92
Sinclair Motor	28	29	92
Standard Motor	8	8	92
Stanton	18	18	92
Submarine Boat	15	15	92
Swift Int.	46	47	92
United Motors	42	42	92
United Verde Ext.	30	32	92
U. S. Steam	33	35	92
Victoria	21	24	92
Wright Martin	32	32	92

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5%	992	992	992	992
Angl-France 5%	97	97	97	97
City of Lyons 6%	1015	1015	1015	1015
City of Paris 6%	100	100	99	99
French Rep 5%	105	105	105	105
U. K. 5% 1919	100	100	100	100
U. K. 5% 1921	98	98	98	98
U. K. 5% 1937	100	100	100	100

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5%	992	992	992	992
Angl-France 5%	97	97	97	97
City of Lyons 6%	1015	1015	1015	1015
City of Paris 6%	100	100	99	99
French Rep 5%	105	105	105	105
U. K. 5% 1919	100	100	100	100
U. K. 5% 1921	98	98	98	98
U. K. 5% 1937	100	100	100	100

BOSTON STOCKS

Wednesday's Closing Prices			
Adv.	Dec.	Open	High
Am Tel	105	14	105
A. A. Chem. com	102	14	102
Am Wool com	56	14	56
Am Zinc	11	12	11
do pfd.	40	40	40
Arizona	112	114	112
Art. & W. I.	20	14	20
Booth Fish	20	14	20
Boston Elec.	67	74	67
Boston & Me.	18	14	18
Butte & Sup.	57	57	57
Cal. Arizona	57	57	57
Cal. & Hecla	420	420	420
Copper Range	17	14	17
East Daily	17	14	17
East Bost.	150	130	150
Fairbanks	50	50	50
Grainy	68	74	68
Greene-Carr	41	42	41
I. Creek com	45	45	45
Isle Royale	25	25	25
Lake Copper	35	35	35
Mass Elec. pfd	132	132	132
May-Old Colony	21	21	21
Miami	31	31	31
Mohawk	29	29	29
N. Y. N. H. & H.	95	95	95
North Butte	32	32	32
Old Dominion	47	47	47
Osecola	47	47	47
Pond Creek	10	10	10
Shawmut	13	13	13
Swift & Co.	12	12	12
United Shoe	164	134	164
United Shoe Mfg.	45	50	45
U. S. Smelting	47	50	47

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Wednesday's Market			

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CAMPAIGN FOR COURTESY OPENS

Massachusetts City Institutes a Drive to Improve the Service of Its Public Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts

The convention bureau of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, which in the last few years has been successful in bringing a large number of conventions to this city, has, in an effort to enhance the reputation of the city as a convention center, just announced a comprehensive "courtesy campaign" designed to embrace such large groups of public and semi-public employees as street railway employees, police officers, letter carriers, hotel clerks and porters, newsboys and telegraph messengers. Having succeeded in enlisting the support and endorsement of the employers or heads of departments under whose direction these groups work, as well as of the employees themselves, the convention bureau announces that it has engaged Stanley L. Krebs, president of the Institute of Mercantile Art, in New York City, who will come here at an early date to deliver a series of addresses to the different groups in convenient gathering places.

The bureau is careful to point out that the campaign is in no wise instituted because of any present lack of ordinary courtesy, but rather in order that it may be built up and improved upon to the degree that the visitor to the city may be as agreeably impressed as possible. The bureau believes that those in the callings mentioned possess unusual opportunities for rendering service to the traveling public. It is also believed that in the case of the public service corporation such as the street railway courtesy and politeness constitute valuable assets that are readily recognized and appreciated by patrons.

Occasion is also taken to indicate that the public has an equal opportunity for displaying courtesy on all occasions and that united effort in this direction on the part of the public and public employees would establish more cordial feeling than sometimes exists.

In order to give concrete form to the campaign as regards the street railway employees the convention bureau has arranged for the appointment of a committee representing the trolleymen, the street railway company and the Chamber of Commerce, which shall determine, in a period of six months from March 1, the best led conductor and motorman. Notices will be posted in the cars calling attention to this competition in courtesy and asking the public to communicate to the committee unusual acts of courtesy that are observed. The committee will render its decision on the basis of these communications. The newspapers will be asked to give space to periodical articles concerning the campaign in general and this and other courtesy contests that may be arranged, in particular. It is hoped that the movement will result in making the city distinctive in that its public employees are uniformly courteous and helpful.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROJECT INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking as one who had long advocated international agreements to end competitive big navy building, Joseph Daniels, the United States Secretary of the Navy, told the Washington Press Club that he hailed with joy the agreement of the representatives of 14 nations in Paris to write a world pledge of peace and justice. In this connection he said:

"We shall have a League of Nations for world peace, with smaller and smaller armies and with decreasing navies after the league has passed its first years and has made certain that its decrees are honored. Otherwise the nations will continue competitive navy building, and militarism will crush the initiative and convert independent people into machines. There is no escape from this alternative."

MANY SOLDIERS DEBARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Of the 2120 soldiers who were voters in the last city election, 1829 of them were debarred by the property qualification from voting for members of the Board of Alderman and City Council. The figures for the state electorate show that 53,689 of the 102,622 voters in Rhode Island are not able to vote on financial matters due to the present property qualification. The bill before the State Assembly for abolition of the property qualification, has not yet been brought from the committee.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INDORSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A telegram has been sent from the headquarters of the Armenian National Union here to President Wilson, expressing faith in his plan for a League of Nations. The telegram follows:

"Armenian National Union joins in wishing you a hearty welcome, and expresses its entire devotion and loyalty to the cause of the League of Nations so eloquently championed by you which is destined to prevent wars and also safeguard the freedom and independence of Armenia under your noble leadership."

VERMONT INQUIRY VOTED DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTPELIER, Vermont—A bill providing for an investigation by the Legislature of all expenses of the State of Vermont has been voted down by the Vermont House of Representatives, there being 133 votes against and 79 votes for the bill. This bill was unanimously adopted in the Vermont Senate on the 17th, and was rushed through by a suspension of the rules in order to insure a proper amount of time for the investigation by a joint committee. The senators voted unanimously for the bill.

STREET RAILWAY DEFICIT

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In a statement given to the Public Utilities Commission, the Rhode Island Company, which controls the street railway here, announces a deficit for the year 1918 of \$77,523.51, or \$265,000 more than in 1917. The deficit for December alone was \$78,000. The company is at present in the hands of a temporary receiver. The hearing regarding a permanent receiver for the company will be held on March 4.

INTERESTED societies, including the West Side Business Men's Association of Buffalo, St. Andrews Scottish Society, and other organizations, will urge that a bill be presented in Congress, and such organizations as the

PATRIOTIC VIEW OF TAXES URGED

Secretary of Treasury of the United States Pleads That People Respond Cheerfully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent statement, calls the attention of the American people to the necessity for cooperation and the exhibition of patriotism of the highest character to enable the Bureau of Internal Revenue to carry through successfully the greatest task in its history, the collection of \$6,000,000,000 of taxes. The machinery of the bureau, Secretary Glass says, is highly efficient and every cog and wheel well adjusted, but the work can only be accomplished and the cost of the world war met by the cheerful and ready cooperation of the individual taxpayers. Secretary Glass' statement is as follows:

"Last year we were in the midst of a world war, and taxpayers, sustained by the white heat of patriotism, gave cheerful and ready response to the demands of the government for war revenues. Today the war is over, but the spirit of America does not change. The war must be paid for.

"It is a shallow kind of patriotism that does not burn brightly in time of peace as well as in time of war. It is a poor sort of patriot who would shirk the duty he steadfastly performed a year ago.

"The income tax last year was a liberty tax. This year it is a victory tax, but the purposes of each are the same, to defray the cost of a world's war that has brought to the United States and its associates the ineffable boon of peace.

"The government, therefore, appeals to that higher form of patriotism which is not dependent upon the shouting and the tumult to cooperate in the collection of taxes this year with the same splendid spirit of last year.

The success of the victory tax depends, in the final analysis, upon the cooperation of the American people, who never yet have failed to answer the demands of their government. Taxes are ever irksome, but I believe that this victory tax will be paid by the great majority of taxpayers cheerfully and willingly. To do less is to confess a lack of that spirit of patriotism which has made this an enduring republic."

The conferees inserted in the bill a provision that the Secretary of War may hold up expenditures for river improvements until the state or municipality to benefit by the work has constructed a public terminal to handle the river traffic.

CHILDREN PLANT FLOWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

FT. WORTH, Texas—In a campaign to beautify Camp Bowie Boulevard, the main thoroughfare leading to Camp Bowie, the military cantonment where the thirty-sixth division was trained, several hundred school children from the city and county schools have planted flowers along the highway. The work of beautification of this highway is being carried out under direction of the City Federation of Women's Clubs. About 500 trees have also been planted along this highway, the work being done by the school children under supervision of expert gardeners and landscape architects.

MANY SOLDIERS DEBARRED

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FUND ASKED FOR AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

WILMINGTON, Delaware—To assist in the Americanization of the non-English-speaking residents of the State of Delaware, a bill has been introduced in the State Legislature appropriating \$15,000 for each of the years 1919 and 1920 to pay for inaugurating and maintaining classes in spoken English and in the institutions and forms of government of the United States and the State of Delaware. The bill provides that wherever 10 or more persons of more than 16 years of age desire to attend such a class, the school committee or other body in control of the public schools would be empowered to organize a class and employ teachers, who need not be holders of certificates under the provisions of the general school law.

GENERAL PERSHING'S POLITICS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—James E. Pershing, brother of Gen. John J. Pershing, in Buffalo to speak at the War Exposition, made this statement regarding his brother's politics:

"John was at West Point when he was 21 years old. After that time he was always on army duty either in the West or in foreign countries and, as far as I know, he never had an opportunity to cast a ballot. It would be difficult to tell whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. I'm sure I don't know, and I don't believe anyone else does either."

"He always took an interest in national, state and local politics and probably has definite ideas as to the party under whose standard he would have cast his ballot had he voted. I am quite sure, though, that he has never had even remote political ambitions."

AID FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Favorable committee report has been had in the House on the Senate bill by Senator Dean to appropriate \$4,000,000—\$2,000,000 during each of the next two fiscal years—to be used by the State of Texas in aiding rural schools.

"The Negro in this, as in other wars," continued Dr. Moton, "has with other American citizens, shown his courage, loyalty, and valor and a willingness to give of his means as well as his life to the service of his

country and humanity, and as he and the other members of his race take up life in our country, when peace is finally declared, as other American citizens, he asks no special sympathy or pity at the hands of other races or the American nation, but he does ask what every decent American should have—an absolutely equal chance with every other American citizen to live his life amidst wholesome surroundings; to be educated and trained, and to share equally with other Americans in the blessings and privileges of American citizenship."

DOUBLE INCOME TAX PROBLEM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, District of Columbia—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent statement, calls the attention of the American people to the necessity for cooperation and the exhibition of patriotism of the highest character to enable the Bureau of Internal Revenue to carry through successfully the greatest task in its history, the collection of \$6,000,000,000 of taxes. The machinery of the bureau, Secretary Glass says, is highly efficient and every cog and wheel well adjusted, but the work can only be accomplished and the cost of the world war met by the cheerful and ready cooperation of the individual taxpayers. Secretary Glass' statement is as follows:

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"It is a shallow kind of patriotism that does not burn brightly in time of peace as well as in time of war. It is a poor sort of patriot who would shirk the duty he steadfastly performed a year ago.

The income tax last year was a liberty tax. This year it is a victory tax, but the purposes of each are the same, to defray the cost of a world's war that has brought to the United States and its associates the ineffable boon of peace.

"The government, therefore, appeals to that higher form of patriotism which is not dependent upon the shouting and the tumult to cooperate in the collection of taxes this year with the same splendid spirit of last year.

All that is changed by the new act of Congress. Just as was the case under the old law, the American citizen living in Canada will now be required to make his full income tax return to the American Treasury Department covering his entire income—no matter where earned or whence derived. But under the new act he will be credited with the amount of any income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes paid during the taxable year to Canada upon income that is earned in Canada. Even the American citizen residing and doing business in Canada for Canadian branches of American firms, whose salary is paid by American checks from the head office in the United States, will be permitted under the new act to deduct from the full income tax that would otherwise be paid to the United States the amount of tax that has already been paid or is due in Canada, during the same taxable year, upon the income earned in Canada.

Thus the only portion of the income of an American citizen living in Canada that will continue to be fully taxed by both countries will be the income derived from his American property and investments. But, according to the new law, it is explained, even that degree of double taxation would be abolished provided that Canada would now pass a reciprocal law allowing a similar credit to citizens of the United States residing in the Dominion.

This matter, it is pointed out, is of immediate interest to the thousands of Canadian citizens living in the United States. Under the present Canadian and American laws, they are now fully taxed by both governments. But if the Dominion Government, for the purpose of relieving the Canadians just mentioned from double taxation, were now to pass a law that would permit the American citizen residing in Canada to be credited, in regard to the full tax that would otherwise be paid to Canada, with the amount of taxes paid or due to the United States, upon the income derived from his American investments, the Canadian citizen living in the United States would then be credited, in regard to the full tax that would be otherwise paid to the United States, with the amount of taxes paid by him to Canada, during the same taxable year, upon the income derived from his Canadian property and investments.

Thus matter, it is pointed out, is of immediate interest to the thousands of Canadian citizens living in the United States. Under the present Canadian and American laws, they are now fully taxed by both governments. But if the Dominion Government, for the purpose of relieving the Canadians just mentioned from double taxation, were now to pass a law that would permit the American citizen residing in Canada to be credited, in regard to the full tax that would otherwise be paid to Canada, with the amount of taxes paid or due to the United States, upon the income derived from his American investments, the Canadian citizen living in the United States would then be credited, in regard to the full tax that would be otherwise paid to the United States, with the amount of taxes paid by him to Canada, during the same taxable year, upon the income derived from his Canadian property and investments.

MECHANICAL draftsmen with at least six years' experience, general line of machinery and oil well supplies; state education, experience, salary, etc., address Chief Draftsman, Oil Well Supply Co., Imperial Works, Oil City, Pa.

WANTED—A competent canning factory superintendent, one capable of doing processing and canning, good house, etc., address Frank Baldwin, Syndicate, Mandeville, Block, Chicago, inclosing \$25 for 50 cloth back sample or 60¢ for \$1.50 full cloth and gold sample.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Alaska Robin and Others

Betty Ainsworth stood at the window and watched her first snowstorm. It was far more wonderful than she had been able to imagine it, for Betty, who lived in Louisiana, had never seen any snow. She had come to stay for a time on her aunt's ranch in Oregon and had been somewhat disappointed to have the first two months of her visit pass without any sign of winter. True, she had been told, upon her arrival, that, while usually there was some fall of snow during the season, in that part of the State they could not be sure of it; so Betty was more than delighted as, with the ground well covered, the great flakes continued to come steadily down.

"If the snow stays, girls," Aunt Belle said to Betty and her cousin Clare, on that first evening, "we shall have to look out for the birds tomorrow."

"Oh, Mother," asked Clare, "do you think we can cover the bushes as we did four years ago?"

"Well, I hardly think the snow will last long enough for that," was the answer.

It continued to snow, however, all that night, and the subsequent day. The following morning the sky was blue and cloudless, the world seemed a veritable snow world, and Aunt Belle began to make preparation for the feeding of the birds which were sure to come. There were some laurel bushes and a dwarf fir tree close to the dining room veranda, and these were covered with melted suet and small pieces of meat, while on the broad window sill was placed a tray containing cracker crumbs, bits of bread, and bird seed.

"Now we will stay away from the windows, so as not to alarm the birds, but just keep your eye on the little fir tree, Betty. I will tell you about the birds as they come," Aunt Belle decided.

The first to arrive were the snowbirds, oh, so many of them, followed almost immediately by purple finches, in flocks of forty or more. The late afternoon sun glistened on the raspberry-red of their heads, and made Betty exclaim many times over their beauty. After dinner that night, Aunt Belle took the girls out on the veranda, and told them to listen.

"Why, it sounds like the peeping of mice, lots of mice," said the little girl of the Southland.

Auntie nodded. "But it isn't mice. It's the chickadees and the kinglets up in the tops of the trees. They have come without our noticing them and are hidden away in the fir branches, but we'll see them in the morning." It was quite evident that these later arrivals were as excited as could be over getting in too late to be noticed, for like unruly children, they did their best to be heard if not seen.

The following morning there was the acquaintance to make of others besides the noisy little dwellers of the tree tops of the night before, for the horned larks and the red-winged blackbirds were busily hunting for food; and, before the day was over, the rusty song sparrows and the blue-throated humming birds joined the convention, even though the bird books state that the last-named birds are to be found only in Arizona and the southern borders of the United States. Yet here were several, at least, eating cracker crumbs and seed with the others.

The next day, just after luncheon was served, Auntie, who was looking out of the window, exclaimed, "They've come, Betty. The Alaska robins are here." And then she told them how these birds, which are also called the varied thrush, sing a very pretty song up north; but, when out of their native clime, they give only a call or low minor whistle, almost a mysterious note.

"Their nests," Auntie continued, as the girls watched half a dozen of the little northern birds, "are always in small trees or bushes, usually near the ground, being made of twigs, weeds, and grass and lined with moss. They are very wise and vivacious little birds, and, before they leave us this time, we shall doubtless see many clever things if we watch them closely."

In the days of the snow which followed, and there was almost a month that the country was white, Clare's mother estimated that between seven and eight hundred birds were fed. At any rate, one hundred pounds of seed was used, as well as bread, crackers, and suet.

The prediction concerning the Alaska robin being interesting was fulfilled one day when Betty and Aunt Belle were alone at home. One of these birds was sitting on a branch of the fir tree close to the house. A piece of meat had fallen down from the veranda railing on to the broad step and Mr. Robin made for it, just as several others of his family flew out from other trees and bushes and tried to get it. In their struggle for it, they got into such a scuffle that none of them noticed a rusty song sparrow, which came up quietly from behind. While they were pecking and darting at one another, the sparrow was making way with the suet in a saucy, comfortable manner. When the robins suddenly discovered that this particular party was over, they all flew noisily off, with the exception of the one who had first spied the morsel. He sat with his little head cocked a bit to one side, as if saying, "Well, where do I come in?" and then dived down under the branch of the fir, and brought forth another good sized piece of suet.

What do you think he did with it? No, he did not eat it, but buried it by dropping it on the snow, and then ramming it in with his bill. He was almost lost to sight with the force of each attack. After one more plunge deeper than any of the others, he rose

high in the air, and made a bee line for the woods. The next morning, quite early, Betty, who happened to be awake, saw him come back from the woods, dive down into the snow and come up again with the buried treasure, and there, quite alone and unmolested by rusty song sparrows or others, he ate his cachet breakfast.

Planning Your Victory Garden

Have you begun making plans for next summer's vegetable garden? Of course, you are going to have a garden, and, of course, it is going to be better than the one you made last year. Last year we had war gardens, but this summer we are going to call them Victory gardens, you know, because the war has been won. Perhaps you will have a school garden plot, like thousands of other boys and girls all over the country. Then you will have a garden teacher, to tell you just what to do and to keep you from making mistakes. It may be, too, that you will join a garden club, as the government leaders like to have you do; and, if you make a garden that is good enough, perhaps you will be taken on a trip to Washington, or some other interesting place. Even if you cannot have a school garden, probably father or mother will let you have a little plot of ground in the back yard.

But now about planning the garden: It may seem pretty early to do this, when the ground is frozen hard and cold winds are blowing, but the spring days will come quickly and it is important for you to have everything ready for beginning work. As soon as you know just how big your garden is to be, you can estimate the number of seeds you will need, and send your order to the seedsman. The quicker you can place your order, the better, for the stores will be crowded by and by with the people who have waited.

The best way to make a plan is to use a big piece of brown paper, a ruler, and a soft pencil, and to get right down on the floor in front of the fireplace, where you will be warm and comfortable and have all the room you need. Look in your garden book to find the amount of space each crop must have, and indicate where all the different vegetables are to go. If you want to draw the plan to scale, consider each quarter inch as equal to a foot. Then you can space your imaginary rows the proper distance apart, and estimate the number of feet in a row. Many garden books and some catalogues print tables, showing just how much seed is needed for each 100 feet or row or less. Plan your garden, so that there will be a place for late cabbage plants, celery plants and turnip seed, which can go into the ground in July, after early crops like lettuce, radishes, early beets, and peas have been harvested.

Unless you are willing to give a large amount of time to your garden, do not make it very large, or try to grow many different crops. Beans, peas, and corn, of course, you will want. Probably you can find a place for tomato plants, and a row of cabbages. You will want a few lettuce plants, and a short row of radishes. Early in the spring you can plant a few rows of early carrots and beets. Then, in June, you can put in late varieties to store for winter, and early in July you can add a row or two of turnips. Even this list is likely to be too long. You will find it much better to grow a few vegetables, and to grow them well, than to undertake more than you can readily handle.

Now, Dirk van Tol wasn't that way. He thought the village where he was born the most beautiful place in the world, and he felt sure that any other place would not be nearly as nice to live in. That, at least, was what he said, one day during the geography lesson, when all the beautiful lands of the globe had been passed in review and the teacher asked each child in turn where he would like to live. Some had chosen those fairy lands where the sun always shines and it never grows cold, where oranges and lemons are as plentiful as horse-chestnuts, Florida and the coast of the Mediterranean; others wanted to explore the glaciers of Switzerland and Alaska, to travel across the African desert on a camel; others still, wished they might go to India, and live in the jungle, and have nothing to do all day but watch the big red and green parrots play hide and seek with the monkeys.

But Dirk had said no. He had no doubt that those other countries were very wonderful, but he liked his own village best, and he had no wish to go anywhere else. The other children thought it very funny of him and the teacher looked at him, as if she felt a little sorry for him. Surely, a little boy who was perfectly content with his own village, and had no wish to go anywhere else, must be a dull and stupid little boy.

It wasn't that Dirk's village was not lovely. He was a fisherman's son and lived in Scheveningen, right on the open North Sea, a few miles from the famous Dutch city, The Hague. That Scheveningen is lovely is no secret. Else, why should it be renowned as one of the finest beaches along the coast of Holland, why should strangers flock there from all over the world during the season, and, above all, why should it have inspired so many great painters?

Nevertheless, the teacher thought that Dirk had spoken a little hastily and without knowing quite what he was saying. Some day, she said, he would change his mind and, like the others, want to travel to places that are new and interesting. Scheveningen was beautiful, she admitted, but the most beautiful place in the world becomes tiresome, when you see it all the time and nothing else.

Dirk supposed that his teacher was right, and that he was just a little dull and stupid for liking his own village so much better than all those wonderful places he had never seen. That it might become tiresome had never occurred to him. How could it be tiresome, with its beautiful ocean that looked new each day, that changed every hour? Was it tiresome in the early morning, when he trotted beside his father down to the breakwater, when, one by one, the little ships weighed anchor amid the merry shouts of the fishermen, when the fresh breeze filled the sails and sent the vessels bounding into the open sea, where soon they looked like tiny black specks and then disappeared entirely? Was it tiresome at noon, when the warm bright sun made the sand on the beach and the dunes look like gold and changed the dull gray of the waves into sparkling blue and green? Was it tiresome in the evening, when all the women and

children went down to the harbor and, shading their eyes from the red and purple rays of the setting sun, watched for the tiny black specks to reappear on the horizon; when, suddenly, a shout went up, as the tiny specks looked like ships again, ships slowly returning to port, their brown sails idly flapping in the soft evening wind, like the wings of birds that are glad to get home after a long voyage?

Indeed, all these things were so little tiresome to Dirk that he only wished there was nothing else to do all day but watch them. His eyes were so busy all the time that he found it hard to put his mind on his lessons. Yet, every evening, there were lessons to be done. Every evening his mother set him down with his books and pencil and paper, at the big table at the farther end of the room—kitchen, dining room, sitting room and bedroom it was all at once, for fishermen are simple people. A candle was lit and placed in the neck of a bottle beside him and, by the soft flicker, Dirk was to do his arithmetic. How hard Dirk tried; six times seven equals—What does it equal? Suddenly the wood fire on the hearth flared up high. How pretty its reflection looked in the copper kettles on the wall, how merrily it played on the dull red tiles of the floor, how the flames leaped and danced about the big kettle in which supper was cooking and about the big black chain from which the kettle hung! Six times seven equals!

Dirk stopped his arithmetic. "I'm ashamed of you, Dirk, for wasting your time like this for what you should be doing your lessons. Let's have no more of this nonsense," and he made motion of tearing up the drawing.

"Don't!" cried Mother, and, in a moment, she was beside him and had taken the paper out of his hand. She looked at it and smiled. "You know Maarten," she said, "it looks something like us, doesn't it? I suppose we did look like that, as we were sitting there."

"There you go," grumbled Father, instead of telling Dirk to mind his business and not to fool away his time."

"But, Maarten," remonstrated Mother timidly, "perhaps he isn't fooling away his time. Supposing he had a gift for this? Supposing he was to be like our Israels and our Maris and our Mesdag? They did things something like this. I've heard people say they were great painters and made a good living at it."

"Nonsense," Father cut her short. "Don't go putting any silly ideas into

that is to say, a lot of it. The rest is still harder."

"Well, I wouldn't care, anyway," persisted Dirk. "as long as I could be what I want to be."

Here, at last, were the Israels and the Maris and the Mesdag. Dirk stood before them, spellbound and speechless.

"Do you like them?" smiled his friend, after a long pause.

"Yes, I like them," answered Dirk with a deep sigh.

The painter seemed much amused. "Let's see," he said. "Tell me why you like them."

"I like them," answered Dirk, without hesitation, "because it's just like that. I am from Scheveningen," he added proudly, "and that is what Scheveningen is like. My father and mother are like that, and the beach is like that, and the dunes and the sea."

"Good," laughed the man, putting his hand on Dirk's shoulder. "Even Mr. Israels and Mr. Maris and Mr. Mesdag could not ask for better praise. Now, enough for today. I live in Scheveningen, too; that is, for the summer, and, having escorted you through the museum, I'll now escort you home." So, instead of having to walk the long miles back, Dirk had a pleasant ride in an open trolley car and much pleasant conversation with his new friend.

Mrs. van Tol was a little confused when she saw a city gentleman enter her humble cottage, hand in hand with the boy. But the Englishman soon put her at her ease, by admiring her beautiful copper kettles, the quaint furnishings of her dwelling and its exquisite orderliness.

"I say," he inquired, when the inspection was over, "are there no drawings by this young man? If there are, I'd like to see them, you know."

"Yes, sir," Mrs. van Tol answered for her son. "Dirk did a pretty drawing last night. At least, I think it is pretty." She unearthed the drawing from its hiding place and put it into the painter's hands. "Of course," she added in defense of her boy's work, "you don't know my husband, but he really looks a lot like that. And it looks like me, too, doesn't it?"

In the meantime, Dirk had slunk away to the wall and opened something that looked like a cupboard, but which really was his bed. From beneath the mattress he drew a bundle of papers, which he laid before his new friend.

"Oh, Dirk!" exclaimed his mother, not quite knowing whether to be pleased or angry, "have you made other pictures? And I knew nothing about it! But what funny pictures! They aren't pictures at all! Just hands and nothing else. Why, they're my hands, peeling potatoes and darnng socks! Oh, Dick, what do you draw such silly things as that for?"

The Englishman looked at Dirk's drawings for a long time in silence. At last he pushed them aside and got up from his chair. He raised Dirk's chin with one hand and put the other one on top of the boy's head. "You'd better do just as I told you, old man," he said very seriously. "Work hard, arithmetic, and everything. I don't know whether you'll ever touch Israels and Maris and Mesdag; all that is still a long way off. But I do know that they'll put me in the shade, some day. And I'm not so very bad, at that," he added, with his merry laugh.

Well, it all happened. Dirk van Tol, the fisherman's son from Scheveningen, became a famous painter. The proof that he was famous was that he had a splendid studio—in Scheveningen, naturally—that the young painters who flocked to him called him "master." Some great dealers came to see him from all over the world, and last, but not least, that he painted beautiful pictures.

There was one question which the famous Myneheer van Tol was always fond of being asked. He liked to be asked by some young man who admired his pictures very much: "Master, how did you do it?" Then the famous Myneheer van Tol would answer very seriously. "Work hard, arithmetic, and everything. I don't know whether you'll ever touch Israels and Maris and Mesdag; all that is still a long way off. But I do know that they'll put me in the shade, some day. And I'm not so very bad, at that," he added, with his merry laugh.

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THE HOME FORUM

"He Giveth Snow Like Wool"

Still the storm rose. At five o'clock I went forth to face it in a two-mile walk. The snow was lighter than chaff. It had been dried in the Arctic ovens to the last degree. The foot sped through it without hindrance. I fancied the grouse and quails quietly sitting down in the open places, and letting it drift over them. With head under wing and wing snugly folded, they would be softly and tenderly covered in a few moments. The mice and the squirrels were in their dens, but I fancied the fox asleep upon some rock or log, and allowing the flakes to bury him. The hare in her form, too, was being warmly housed with the rest.

As I passed the creek I noticed the white woolly masses that filled the water. It was as if somebody up above had been washing his sheep and the water had carried away all the wool, and I thought of the Psalmist's phrase, "He giveth snow like wool." On the river a heavy fall of snow simulates a thin layer of cotton batting. The tide drifts it along, and where it meets with an obstruction along shore, it folds up and becomes wrinkled or convoluted like a fabric, or like cotton sheeting. Attempt to row a boat through it, and it seems indeed like cotton or wool, every fiber of which resists your progress.

As the sun went down and darkness fell, the storm impulse reached its full. How it whipped around and under every cover and searched out every crack and crevice, sifting under the shingles in the attic, darting its white tongue under the kitchen door, puffing its breath down the chimney, roaring through the woods, stalking across the hills, bending in white and ever-changing forms above the fences, sweeping across the plains, whirling in eddies behind the buildings, or leaping up their walls in short, taking the world entirely to itself.

But in the morning, behold! the world was not consumed; it was not the bosom of destruction, after all, but the gentle hand of mercy. How deeply and warmly and spotlessly the earth is clothed—the "wool" of the Psalmist is nearly two feet deep. And as far as warmth and protection are concerned, there is a good deal of the virtue of wool in such a snow-fall. How it protects the grass, the plants, the roots of the trees, and the worms, insects, and smaller animals of the ground. . . . Then, how like a fleece of wool, it rounds and fills out the landscape, and makes the leanest and most angular field look smooth—Burroughs.

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The Ark Versus the Tower of Babel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE, as everybody knows and should not forget, is a book of the Orient, written largely in the highly symbolic style which has always been characteristic of the East. Figures of speech are frequently, of course, the only way in which truths may reach the uninstructed human mind, but when these symbols are in the form of a story and thus are frequently repeated, they begin to appear, especially to the western mind, as facts, or as a true history of events. This is evidently what has happened to the symbolic stories of the flood with its ark, and the tower of Babel.

Considered purely from an historical basis, it really does not matter, in our modern days, whether there ever was a flood and a tower of Babel, or whether Noah ever built the ark or not. If the narrative of the flood, therefore, has its place in the Bible only on the basis of its historical accuracy, it is a waste of valuable space in the Scriptures; but if the story of the flood has a spiritual meaning, then it is in its rightful place, and it behoves every one to seek and apply the lesson this allegory is intended to convey.

In the first place, the symbolic stories of the ark and of the tower of Babel should not be taken separately, as though they had no special relationship to each other, for they are both a concrete part of the story of the flood and to understand the purpose of this allegory better the entire subject should be considered and not simply one of its parts, for the purpose of the allegory was evidently to point out the right way and also the wrong way of overcoming the flood. The presentation of the story of the flood, it should be noticed, follows the method in which the record of creation is given, in which we have the account of the spiritual creation presented first, followed by the story of Adam or the setting forth of a material or human sense of creation. This is that in the case of the flood we have the story of Noah and the ark given to us first, because it was to symbolize the true way of overcoming the flood, while the story of the tower of Babel again brings out the human or carnal sense of things, for it sets forth the human way of trying to overcome the flood which to mortal mind is seemingly always inevitable.

The first question that confronts us is what is meant by the flood? Why is it so important a subject that it necessitated a distinct symbolism to teach us how to overcome it? Here Christian Science makes the meaning beautifully clear to us, for when we have even a slight understanding of this Science we see plainly that the only flood from which mankind ever needs to be saved is the accumulated false knowledge based upon the evidence before the physical senses. The earth, we read in Genesis, was filled with violence,—a passage that may well be said to have been written for our own times,—and God, or Truth, as He always does, pointed out a way by which mankind might escape from the violence of error or matter. Is not this violence of accumulated sense evidence, that fills the earth, the flood from which mankind needs to be saved?

So we have the symbolic story of Noah and the ark. The ark, as is easily understood, is but a symbol of Truth, which contains and sustains the perfection and reality of every right idea. Through spiritual understanding, that is to say, through the understanding of Christian Science, we enter the ark of Truth, which saves us from the flood, the violence of mortal beliefs, of sin, disease, and death,—even from all of the phases of destruction inherent in a belief in matter.

In her definition of Ark, on page 581 of Science and Health, Mary Baker Eddy says that the ark indicates "Safety; the Idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter." A few lines further on, she says: "The ark indicates temptation overcome and followed by exaltation." It is evidently implied here by Mrs. Eddy that temptation is symbolized by the flood, a symbol which could hardly be surpassed, for what else have we in material experience that more clearly resembles the devastating effects of the temptations of corporeal sense than a flood? The flood, therefore, stands for all of the various phases of carnal mind beliefs wherein mankind is assailed.

What, then, is to deliver us from the flood, or from violence,—from sin, disease, and death? As already indicated, it must be the truth, even as Christ Jesus pointed out when he said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." But humanity, though plainly aware of the flood, of the inevitable destruction awaiting all material beliefs and ambitions, refuses to recognize Spirit or Truth as the only reality and thus the only savior from matter, for matter is only another name for accumulated sense evidence. So humanity clings to matter, and believes in material knowledge as its savior, thus placing theory upon theory, creed upon creed, and dogma upon dogma, until the tower of Babel is indeed a false structure of confusion worse confounded. "The higher false knowledge builds on the basis of evidence obtained from the five corporeal senses," Mrs. Eddy says in her definition of Babel, "the more confusing ensues, and the more certain is the downfall of its structure." Babel is

therefore, as Mrs. Eddy defines it (Science and Health, p. 581), is "Self-destroying error; a kingdom divided against itself, which cannot stand: material knowledge." Thus we see that the ark and the tower of Babel stand for spiritual understanding versus material knowledge, Truth versus error.

There is, however, another Scriptural reference to a flood, and this is found in Revelation. This reference makes the meaning of the word flood as found in Genesis, still plainer, for John says that "the serpent [material sense] cast out of his mouth water as a flood after the woman [spiritual ideal], that he might cause her to be carried away of the flood." In both Genesis and Revelation it is plainly spiritual understanding that alone is able to deliver us. No matter how great this flood may seem to be, or how much violence seems to fill the earth, Christian Science will deliver us. As Mrs. Eddy says, in her comment upon the preceding verse: "What if the old dragon should send forth a new flood to drown the Christ-idea? He can neither drown your voice with its roar, nor again sink the world into the deep waters of chaos and old night. In this age the earth will help the woman; the spiritual idea will be understood." (Science and Health, p. 570.)

Lord Chatham

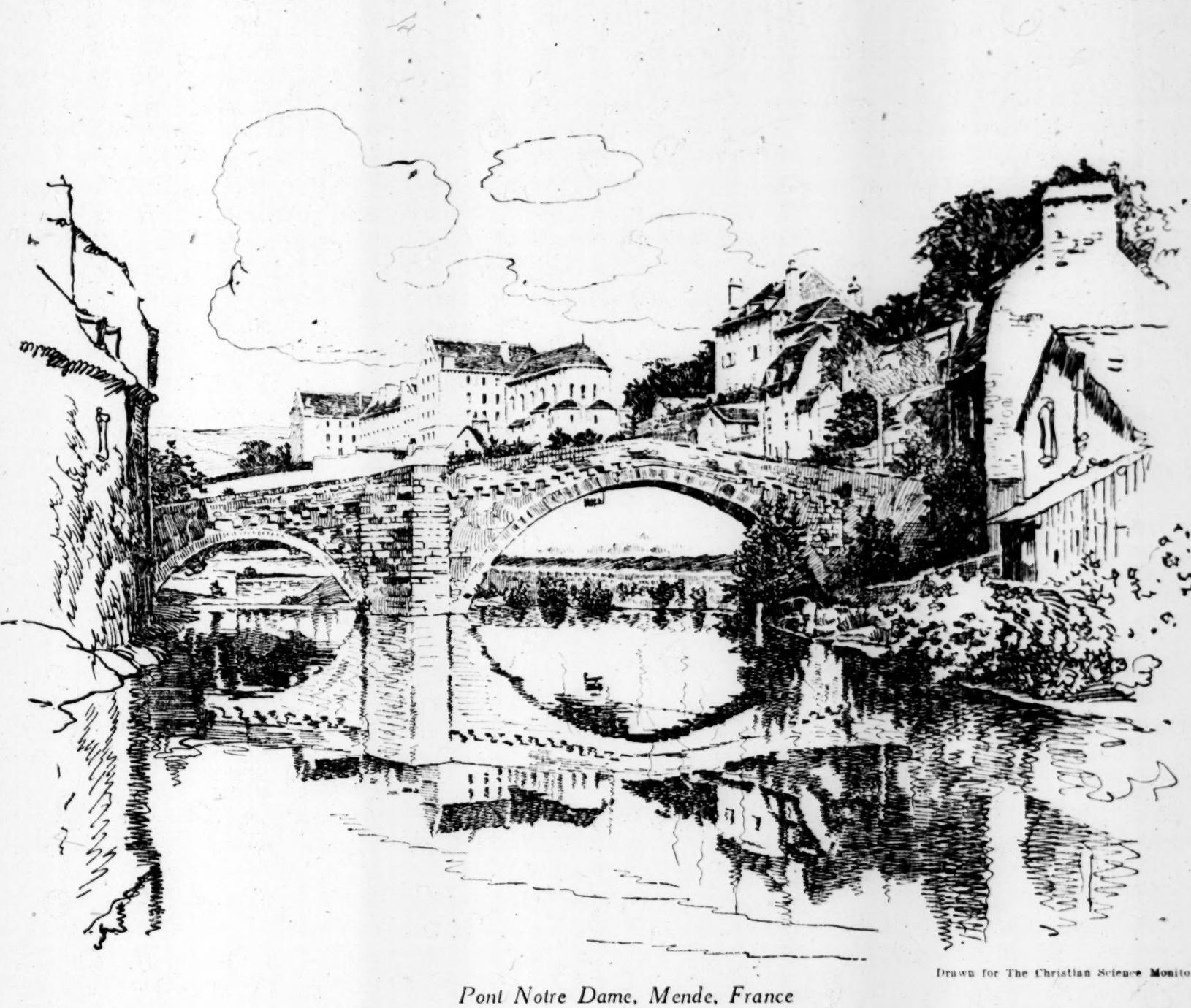
Lord Chatham's genius burst brightest at the last. The spark of liberty, which had lain concealed and dormant, buried under the dirt and rubbish of state intrigue and vulgar faction, now met with congenial matter, and kindled up "a flame of sacred vehemence" in his breast. It burst forth with a fury and a splendor that might have awed the world, and made kings tremble. He spoke as a man should speak, because he felt as a man should feel, in such circumstances. He came forward as the advocate of liberty, as the defender of the rights of his fellow-citizens, as the enemy of tyranny, as the friend of his country, and of mankind. He did not stand up to make a vain display of his talents, but to discharge a duty, to maintain that cause which lay nearest to his heart, to preserve the ark of the British Constitution from every sacrilegious touch, as the high priest of his calling, with a pious zeal. The feelings and the rights of Englishmen were enshrined in his heart. . . . The whole man moved under this impulse. He felt the cause of liberty as his own. He resented every injury done to her as an injury to himself, and every attempt to defend it as an insult upon his understanding. He did not stay to dispute about words, about nice distinctions, about trifling forms. He talked at the little attempts of little retailers of logic to entangle him in senseless argument. He did not come there as to a debating club, or law court, to start questions and hunt them down; to wind and unwind the web of sophistry; to pick out the threads, and untie every knot that was scrupulously exactness; to bandy logic with every pretender to a paradox; to examine and to sift evidence; to dissect a doubt and halve a scruple; to weigh folly and knavery in scales together, and see on which side the balance preponderated; to prove that liberty, truth, virtue, and justice were good things, or that slavery and corruption were bad things. He did not require any proof, but to make others feel them with the same force which he did; and to tear off the filmy disguises with which the sycophants of power attempted to cover them.

There is nothing new or curious or profound in Lord Chatham's speeches. All is obvious and common; there is nothing but what we already knew, or might have found out for ourselves. We see nothing but the familiar everyday face of nature. We are always in broad daylight. But then there is the same difference between our own conceptions of things and his representation of them, as there is between the same objects seen in a dull cloudy day or in the blaze of sunshine. His common sense has the effect of inspiration. He electrifies his hearers, not by the brilliancy of his ideas, but by the force and intensity. He has the same ideas as other men, but he has them in a thousand times greater clearness and strength and vividness. Perhaps there is no man so poorly furnished with thoughts and feelings but that if he could recollect all that he knew, and had all his ideas at perfect command, he would be able to confound the puny arts of the most dexterous sophist that pretended to make a dupe of his understanding. But in the mind of Chatham, the great substantial truths of common sense, the leading maxims of the Constitution, the real interests and general feelings of mankind were in a manner embodied. He comprehended the whole of his subject at a single glance—everything was firmly riveted to its place; there was no feeble, no forgetfulness, no pause, no distraction; the ardor of his mind overcame every obstacle. . . . His imagination was of the same character with his understanding, and was under the same guidance. Whenever he gave way to it, it "flew an eagle flight, forth and right on"; but it did not become enamored of its own motion, wantonly in giddy circles, or "sailing with supreme dominion through the azure deep of air." It never forgot its errand, but went straight forward, like an arrow to its mark, with an unerring aim. It was his servant, not his master—Hazlitt.

What, then, is to deliver us from the flood, or from violence,—from sin, disease, and death? As already indicated, it must be the truth, even as Christ Jesus pointed out when he said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." But humanity, though plainly aware of the flood, of the inevitable destruction awaiting all material beliefs and ambitions, refuses to recognize Spirit or Truth as the only reality and thus the only savior from matter, for matter is only another name for accumulated sense evidence. So humanity clings to matter, and believes in material knowledge as its savior, thus placing theory upon theory, creed upon creed, and dogma upon dogma, until the tower of Babel is indeed a false structure of confusion worse confounded. "The higher false knowledge builds on the basis of evidence obtained from the five corporeal senses," Mrs. Eddy says in her definition of Babel, "the more confusing ensues, and the more certain is the downfall of its structure." Babel is

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Pont Notre Dame, Mende, France

The Hill Country Near Mende**The Deserted Garden**

I know a village in a far-off land

Where from a sunny, mountain-girded plain

With tinted walls a space on either hand

And fed by many an olive-darkened lane

The high-road mounts, and thence a silver band

Through vineyard slopes above and rolling grain,

Wind off to that dim corner of the skies

Where behind sunset hills a stately city lies.

Here, among trees whose overhanging shade

Strews petals on the little droves below,

Pattering toward in the morning weighed

With greens from many an upland garden-row,

Runs an old wall; long centuries have frayed

Its scalloped edge, and passers to and fro

Heard never from beyond its crumbling height

Sweet laughter ring at noon or plaintive song at night.

But here where little lizards bask and blink

The tendrils of the trumpet vine have run,

At whose red bells the humming bird to drink

Stops oft before his garden feast is done;

And rose-geraniums, with that tender pink

That cloud-banks borrow from the setting sun,

Have covered part of this old wall, entwined

With fair plumbago, blue as evening heavens behind.

And crowning other parts the wild white rose

Rivals the honeysuckle with the bees.

Above the old abandoned orchard shows

And all within beneath the dense-set trees.

Tall and luxuriant the rank grass grows,

That settled in its wavy depth one sees

Grass melt in leaves, the mossy trunks between.

Down fading avenues of implicated green. . . . —Alan Seeger.

Celt or Saxon?

When dinner was over . . . the landlord (Mr. Oldbuck of Monkshams) and Sir Arthur (Wardour of Knockinnoch) entered into several exquisite discussions, in which the younger guest, either on account of the abstruse erudition which they involved, or for some other reason, took but a slender share, till at length he was suddenly started out of a profound reverie by an unexpected appeal to his judgment.

"I will stand by what Mr. Lovel says; he was born in the north of England, and may know the very spot.

"Lord help the lad, his head has been wool-gathering! . . . Why, mah, there was once a people called Piks—"

"More properly Picts," interrupted the Baronet.

"I say the Piks, Pihar, Piochta,

Plaighe, or Peughaire," vociferated Oldbuck; "they spoke a Gothic dialect."

"Genuine Celts," again asseverated the knight.

"Gothic! Gothic! . . . counter-

asseverated the squire.

"Why, gentlemen," said Lovel, "

conceive that is a dispute which may be easily settled by philologists, if there are any remains of the language?"

"There is but one word," said the Baronet, "but, in spite of Mr. Oldbuck's pertinacity, it is decisive of the question."

"Yes, in my favor," said Oldbuck. "Mr. Lovel, you shall be judge—I have the learned Pinkerton on my side."

"I, on mine, the indefatigable and erudit Chalmers."

"Gordon comes into my opinion."

"Sir Robert Sibbald holds mine."

"Innes is with me!" vociferated Oldbuck.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Firmament in Ireland

AS FAR AS superficial appearances are concerned, there probably never was a time when the outlook for settlement in Ireland was less bright than it is at the present time. With all the old landmarks swept away; with a frankly separatist party in almost complete political possession of the South and West, and a loyal Ulster more truculently and determinedly than ever entrenched behind its great conviction; with the old National Party reduced to a sorry remnant of its former self; the outlook certainly does not appear to be encouraging. Nevertheless, amongst those who really know Ireland there is what appears to be a quite unreasonable conviction that, not only are things not nearly so black as they are painted, but that the country is a long way removed from serious and prolonged disturbance.

The fact of the matter is that, for the last fifteen years, Ireland has been a steadily prospering country.

All too little has been known about it, or has been allowed to become known.

The time-honored picture of the "distressed country" has been anxiously kept before the eyes of the world by very interested parties; yet as the famous Land Act, established in 1903, settled down to fruitful operation, it was readily seen that a leaven was at work in that a condition was establishing itself which would ultimately cut away the foundation of disorder.

During the first eight years of the operation of the Wyndham Act, 200,000 tenant farmers in Ireland bought their holdings with the help of money advanced by the state;

whilst according to a recent statement by the Rt. Hon.

Sir T. W. Russell, vice-president of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, there are

today no less than 320,000 tenants "on the road to be-

coming owners" under the Act. Under the old order,

which was gradually improved out of existence by a series of acts commencing as far back as 1870, the tenant farmer had literally no rights.

Every improvement of his property which he himself effected was made

only an excuse for raising the rent, and he was liable

at any moment to suffer eviction at the caprice of his landlord or the landlord's agent.

Between the years 1840 and 1860, 373,000 Irish families, representing more than 1,000,000 people, were actually evicted from their homes; whilst those tenants who escaped eviction struggled on from day to day, carefully concealing all signs of prosperity, lest a repaired gate or a mended wall should bring forth from the agent an accusation of ability to pay a higher rent. The Wyndham Act finally abolished these conditions, and, striking a just balance, as it does, between the claims of the landlord and those of the tenant, it has slowly but surely regenerated agricultural Ireland. Other organizations have, of course, assisted tremendously to this end. The Wyndham Act laid the foundation and supplied that fixity of tenure which has been proved to be so essential, but those who know Ireland best are most conscious of the splendid work done by such organizations as the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and, above all, by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, under the able direction of Sir T. W. Russell.

The Wyndham Act, however, as has been shown,

formed the sure foundation upon which these and other organizations could build with certain effect.

As one of the greatest writers on agriculture in Ireland has well said: "Give a man a nine-years lease on a garden, and he will convert it into a wilderness; give him secured, undisturbed possession of a rock and he will transform it into a garden." The Wyndham Act afforded, and affords, the Irish peasant farmer just this "undisturbed possession."

Now the advent of the war found all this machinery

for the fuller development of agriculture in Ireland running smoothly and with increasing power.

The almost immediate demand from Great Britain for increased food supplies, a demand which went on growing during all the years of the war, afforded Ireland the opportunity which she so greatly needed.

Everything that could be done by the British Government to encourage the Irish farmer was done, and, as month followed month and year followed year, the peasant farmer, gradually acquiring his land under the Wyndham Act, found himself in a state of prosperity which a few years before he would have regarded as almost fabulous.

As Sir T. W. Russell declared in a recent statement, the Corn Production Act,

which was passed, early in the war, to encourage the growth of cereals, resulted, in Ireland, between the years

1910 and 1918, in adding nearly 1,000,000 acres of new tillage.

The production of potatoes increased from

1,841,852 tons in 1900 to 4,132,740 tons in 1918; whilst

the country's agricultural outfit, Sir Thomas declared,

had greatly improved, and modern machinery was

everywhere being employed.

Ireland has, in a word, become a great agricultural country, with a great market for its products, and no one is more quick to realize this situation, and ready to resent the intrusion of conditions which would do anything to undermine it, than the Irish farmer.

The Irishman of the South and West is still

full of his "fancies and fantasies," and still very much at the mercy of those who know how to play upon them;

but there can be little doubt that he is more careful than ever before not to mix theory and practice when it comes to decisive action.

During that period of tremendous tension in Ireland, just prior to the outbreak of war, when Ulster was a veritable camp, and the rest of Ireland determined not to be left behind, if it came to drilling, arming, and gun running, prominent Ulster Unionists were in the habit of organizing "conversion motor tours," for their Home Rule friends from England, through the South and West. They took them anywhere they wanted to go; afforded them every opportunity of talking with the peasant farmer as to his condition and prospects, feeling confident the result would be to show that everywhere the

country was on the upgrade; that the generous land act, under which Great Britain had advanced enormous sums to Ireland for land purchase, had attained the success promised for it, and that Ireland was indeed what they claimed it was, a changed country. The tours were uniformly successful, successful at any rate to the extent that they proved beyond peradventure, to those who took part in them, that Ireland, at least Ireland of the countryside, had no longer a just claim to be styled distressed. The Ulsterman, of course, regarded, and would still regard, such a demonstration as a final argument against Home Rule. It is not necessary to admit that to recognize that such a state of prosperity, increased as it is today, probably, more than a hundred per cent, is certainly an assurance against the high adventure and "grahnd undertaking" which the recent Sinn Fein sweep might seem to presage.

Michigan's Experience With Liquor

The State of Michigan voted in favor of prohibition on Nov. 7, 1916, the law against the traffic in liquor within its borders to become effective on April 30, 1918. A bill making prohibition operative was passed by the Michigan Legislature in March, 1917. On Jan. 2, 1919, the Michigan Legislature ratified the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution.

No doubt in the world, therefore, can exist with regard to Michigan's attitude toward the liquor traffic. Popularly as well as legislatively, in a state as well as in a federal sense, it is opposed to the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicants.

Yet, on a purely technical point, enforcement of the dry laws of the commonwealth was recently prevented by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State declaring a so-called seizure and search clause in the enactment unconstitutional. The ruling, it seems, was made in a test case involving a former Detroit brewer whose premises were searched with the result that large quantities of liquor were found therein and confiscated.

This decision was taken by the liquor interests at once as a warrant for flooding the State with their illicit wares. Without questioning the reasonableness or the validity of the court's action, it should be clear to all right-thinking people that it in no wise affected the legality of anti-liquor legislation generally in Michigan, and that the existence of an error in any prohibition enactment could not affect the moral status of the case.

Michigan remained after, as before, the decision was rendered a prohibition state by choice; a mere legal technicality could not affect its moral right to protection against an obnoxious traffic; yet the liquor interests, ignoring the wish of the majority of its people, immediately upon the handing down of the decision, in disregard of reasonable propriety, flooded the State with their objectionable and pernicious wares. From places outside Michigan, every available means of transportation was employed during some hours in the conveyance of intoxicants into the State. Toledo, Ohio, bankers estimated, thirty-six hours after the "rum-running" had begun, that \$2,000,000 had been taken in by local wholesale and retail whisky dealers from people engaged in sending liquor into Michigan.

Of course, this could continue only until common sense and common law had an opportunity of asserting themselves. Officials of the anti-saloon league of Michigan soon grasped the situation and found protection for their State in federal authority. The government quickly stopped fully 200 vehicles, of every description, on the way from Ohio to Michigan, loaded with liquors. From this time on arrests were numerous among persons striving to bring the interdicted merchandise into the latter State. Court injunctions were issued later. Mounted police were detailed to guard the Michigan border. The Supreme Court decision prevents search and seizure, save with some trouble and delay; an immense amount of harm has been done; the rights of a sovereign people have been trampled upon by a repudiated business.

However, the incident serves to bring two important facts into bold relief: first, that prohibition which falls short of being nation-wide is ineffective; second, that the liquor interests have no respect for the moral sentiment of the country, and are disposed to resort to any means, no matter how desperate or how menacing to public peace, in order to maintain their demoralizing and dangerous trade.

Forests of Western Australia

WESTERN AUSTRALIA is particularly fortunate in having as its Minister of Woods and Forests not only an enthusiastic, practical forester, but a really far-sighted statesman. To deal effectively with so vast a question as that represented by the forests of a State almost one-third the size of the United States, certainly calls for both. For the business in hand involves not only the determination of what is to be done, but of making certain that it shall be done; and Mr. R. T. Robinson is in no doubt on either of these two points. "Western Australia," he recently declared, in laying before the Western Australian Parliament a bill dealing with the question, "has striven, regardless of the future, to get as much as she possibly could out of the timber country within her borders, and the object of each successive government has been to exploit as much timber as possible in the shortest period possible."

It is this state of things, which might be duplicated in many countries, that Mr. Robinson sets out to remedy, and his bill certainly tackles the question with refreshing thoroughness. Broadly speaking, he advocates the permanent reservation of all prime timber country; restriction of the cutting of timber to that quantity which the forests will naturally reproduce; and the carrying out of silvicultural operations in the cut-over areas in order to secure the regeneration of the best species for future use. The bill also provides for the classification of all timber country, by which means it is designed to procure the reservation of the prime timber belt, the land being alienable except by consent of both houses of Parliament.

Other areas will be temporarily reserved from sale until the timber is removed, while land in the forest reserves suitable for agriculture but so far distant from railway communication as to be valueless for the purpose

at the present time, will be alienable at any time. Then in order to restrict the cutting of timber to the amount that the forests will produce, the Conservator will select an area for a timber company wishing to operate in the forest, and lay down a forest working plan, setting out the position and area of each annual cutting section, the quantity of timber that may be removed, the location of the mill, and its size and output. The Conservator will be empowered to establish training schools for his forests, and teach youths in the forester's art and craft, so that in time his staff will consist of men trained in every branch of the work. Finally, in order to remove the forests from political control, it is intended to vest the Conservator of Forests with the powers of a commissioner and appoint him for a term of seven years.

Little is to be gained, of course, by reviewing the enormities of past Western Australian governments in regard to the state forests. As has been said, such enormities have been duplicated in almost every country, old or new, the world over. Nevertheless, a brief summary of the situation is necessary to a just understanding of the matter. Thus, the actual revenue of the Forestry Department, from its inception in 1890, Mr. Robinson explains, has been £105,000, and not one penny of this has been spent in the cut-out forests, from which not less than £25,000,000 worth of timber has been obtained.

Under Mr. Robinson's bill, all this is to be changed. One-half the gross revenue derived from royalties, leases and other forest sources will, if the bill passes, be set aside for forestry work, and, whilst the improvement of the great indigenous forests of hard wood will form the main work, the department will also undertake the establishment of a sufficient area of pine plantations to supply those soft woods needed for the State, all of which have hitherto been imported. With the thorough and whole-hearted carrying into effect of such a scheme, the next few years ought to see a great change for the better in the forest situation in Western Australia. "Next to gold," Mr. Robinson declares, "timber has been the most valuable asset of the State." It is welcome, therefore, to know that, under the new forest management, the wasteful methods of the past are to be abolished, and that in their place there is to be a system which shall enable this asset to be appraised, each year, at its full value in the national balance sheet.

Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle

ALL the nations of the world contributed to the population of the Wisconsin which Ole Hanson knew in his youth, and of which he is a native, but in the heterogeneous multitude he grew up an American. John Anderson's Chicago Skandinaven, a daily paper which breathed nothing but Americanism and which found a welcome in his home, had something, perhaps a great deal, to do with this.

When Ole Hanson was capable of choosing for himself, he read newspapers in the English language, but he always had a warm spot for the Skandinaven. And he thought he could not get on without the Daily News of the same city, because Eugene Field wrote for it. Later he was to express his regard for his favorite poet by calling one of his boys after him. There is a young Theodore Roosevelt Hanson, too, and a William Taft Hanson, and a Robert La Follette Hanson, and, so that there may be no possibility of doubt, a Lloyd George Hanson has latterly been added to the group.

Sixteen years ago, Ole Hanson crossed the larger part of the continent, accompanied by his then small family, from Wisconsin to the State of Washington in a wagon. He preferred to "cross the plains" as the Argonauts and the early settlers had crossed them, and he camped out for the first night after his arrival. Looking about him, he soon found an occupation. First he invested his small capital in a grocery store. Then he was a solicitor for an insurance agency. Then he went into the real estate business. Then he went into politics. In due time he became Mayor of Seattle.

It was here that opportunity found him, and found him waiting. Tens of thousands of men have become mayors in America, and tens of thousands of men have ceased to be mayors not much better off for the experience. There have, however, been exceptions. Ole Hanson is one of them. But he was an exceptional man before he became an exceptional mayor. In the first place, he won his way in politics by having views of his own, not by exploiting or reflecting the views of others. He owned himself, and he felt perfectly free at all times to say whatever he thought should be said. There was always a labor problem in Seattle. It was there before Ole Hanson's time. It was there in the days of the Klondike, and it was there when the crowds, tattered and torn, came back from their vain quest over the long, white trail.

There was a labor problem on a larger scale than ever awaiting him when he became Mayor. He has written interestingly and instructively about the situation as he found it. In two years the industrial population of Seattle had increased from 15,000 to 65,000 as a result of the establishment of shipyards and other war works. The I. W. W. succeeded in obtaining a large measure of influence over the labor population. The labor unions weakly gave way to I. W. W. domination. Then came the sympathetic strike, the strike that was to close everything, the strike that was to "run" everything. The radical and revolutionary element went so far as to offer terms to the city government. Mayor Hanson would not listen to such insolence. The seat of government, he said, was in the City Hall. He organized a force of 1,000 policemen, armed them with rifles and shotguns, and told them to shoot on sight anyone causing disorder. He issued a proclamation that all life and property would be protected, and that all business should go on as usual. Somehow the disturbing element felt that he meant to govern Seattle, and they decided not to have him prove his ability to do it in a way that would have been extremely disagreeable to them.

While he was arming his forces and telling them what to do, he was engaged also in expressing those peculiar views of his which have not only brought to his side all the law-abiding people of his city, but have won for him the admiration of all the law-abiding people of the coun-

try. He was saying, for example: "I take the position that our duty as citizens stands ahead of the demand of any organization on the face of the earth. The union man, the business man, the churchman, must first of all be citizens. Any man who owes a higher allegiance to any organization than he does to the government should be sent to a federal prison or deported."

He was also saying, or he had said, and people were repeating his words, "A man that won't leave his party for the good of his country should leave his country for the good of all parties"; "Protestant or Roman Catholic, Jew or Gentile, all must stand equal before the law." Amid the din of noises on the day when it was a question whether he or the I. W. W. should rule in Seattle, he found time to say some things of wholesome application to the nation, and among them this:

Let the national government stop pondering and conciliating the men who talk against it. Let us clean up the United States of America. Let all men stand up and be counted. If the majority of the people of this country are disloyal and owe superior allegiance to some other country or some other cause, now is the time to find it out. We mean to make the municipal government of Seattle refuse to treat with these revolutionaries. Unconditional surrender is our only terms.

And such terms are the only terms to disturbers of the peace in the United States that the people of the United States will approve.

Notes and Comments

THIS is a touch of the old far-Western flavor about the announcement that some of the American Indians who recently affixed their signatures to leases on the Ft. Berthold Reservation, in North Dakota, granted to cattlemen of the Little Missouri country, Roosevelt's famous driving grounds, embellished-as well as legalized-the documents with such names as "Good Corn Stalk," "Whitecalf Woman," "Yellow Hair," "Short Tail," "White Owl," "Alfred Good Bird," and "Young Beaver." There is still some romance, or material for romance, in the Little Missouri country, even if the opportunities for it have become rare on the Rosebud.

It is difficult to conceive how any nation could impose upon the Australian system of dealing with the Bolsheviks, as outlined in a recent dispatch from Melbourne. Under the Australian system, which is simplicity itself, undesirables are not permitted to land in the country. This obviates the necessity of later getting rid of them.

CAPTURED German cannon are to be distributed among American communities seeking them, upon compliance with certain conditions. Whether or not one of these conditions is the giving of a good reason for desiring a weapon of this character does not appear, but a requirement of that kind might go far toward limiting the distribution. Why should any American community want a captured German cannon; can anybody tell?

THEN there is the case of the 85,000 German helmets which somebody asked General Pershing to send to the United States in order to help along the Victory Loan. It would really be interesting to know if anybody who could not otherwise be moved to buy a United States bond could be induced to do so by being placed in proximity with a German helmet. Or, if the proximity of a German helmet has the effect of inspiring one who otherwise would be cold to the proposition of buying a Victory bond, how many bonds would the same person buy if marched up to the 85,000 helmets that are now piled up in Hoboken, New Jersey, waiting for the Victory Loan drive? To get back to the ground level in this matter, is it not a fair presumption that, if the 85,000 German helmets were taken out and dumped into the Atlantic Ocean, there would still be patriotism enough in the country to take up all the Victory bonds the Treasury will have to offer in April?

THE Medical Society of the County of New York has permitted itself to go on record as being opposed to prohibition. At least, at a meeting of that society, held the other night, a resolution adopted "after a turbulent discussion" described national prohibition as being "irrational, unscientific, and in opposition to the accepted usage of all civilized nations." This language, of course, is extravagantly nonsensical. The real question is, How will the medical gentlemen who voted for the resolution reconcile their act with the statement of the highest medical authorities that the use of alcoholic beverages is accountable for a majority of all known diseases among human beings? Is prohibition obnoxious to them because it reduces disease? The question is a hard one for them to be called upon to answer, but it should, nevertheless, be asked.

NEWS comes from London to the effect that the Overseas Club of that city is approaching its members, in all parts of the world, with a view to their cooperation in securing a world-wide illumination by means of a chain of bonfires on the night of the signing of the peace treaty. It will perhaps be to the advantage of the secretary of the Overseas Club if he shall communicate with the secretary of the Flambeau Club of Kansas City, Missouri, with a view to increasing the glare, and with the secretary of the Bazoo Club of Denver, Colorado, with a view to interspersing the bonfires with joyful noises.

"Jim Crow" is the name of an old-time Negro minstrel "walk-around," introduced in the time of Daniel Emmett, the author of "Dixie," which was originally a musical composition of the same order. After the Civil War the term "Jim Crow" was applied to the railroad and street cars in the South having separate compartments for Negroes. As now generally used, below Mason and Dixon's line, it has reference to conveyances of this character. A bill introduced in the Missouri Legislature providing for segregation of Negroes on trains and in railway stations, and known as a "Jim Crow" measure, has just been voted down in committee, and this will probably be the end of it. Fixing segregation at the color line has never worked out satisfactorily anywhere; fixing it at the line of behavior would perhaps be worth trying.